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A Chechen fighter walking past the bodies of two Russian soldiers killed earlier Tuesday in fierce fighting near the presidential palace in Grozny.

In Grozny, a 2-Day Truce Lasts Barely 2 Hours

By Steven Erlanger
New York Times Service

GROZNY, Russia — The Chechen sniper's nest: on the 11th floor of a windowless, shrapnel-dotted building that overlooks the presidential palace here, was as good a place as any on Tuesday to watch a 48-hour cease-fire fall apart.

It was unclear who broke the cease-fire, which began

at 8 A.M. and was effectively over by 10 A.M. Even some Chechen civilians agreed that some of their loosely organized fighters were bound to get itchy, and there were some in this city without power, water, gas or heat who had not heard about the cease-fire at all.

Russia declared the 48-hour cease-fire early Tuesday, but wrapped it in a deadly ultimatum. If Chechen rebels do not turn over their weapons by Thursday morning,

Moscow warned that its troops would move in and take them away by force.

"This is a historic moment," said Oleg Lobo, the secretary of President Boris N. Yeltsin's security council, in a meeting with Western reporters. He labeled the ultimatum an opportunity for the Chechen rebels to "come to their senses" and "reconsider" their resistance, and he

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Hard-Liners Chip at Cornerstone of Russian Reform

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Russia's ascendant hard-liners, who many observers believe are in control of military policy in Chechnya, have extended their sway to the nation's privatization agency, until recently the focus of economic reform and Western assistance.

In the most dramatic sign of reversal, Russia's recently appointed privatization chief, Vladimir Polevanov, signed an order last Thursday barring all Western advisers and their Russian employees from his agency in order, he wrote, to protect national secrets. Mr.

Polevanov has spoken out against privatization and for renationalization of some industries, calling some foreign investment a threat to Russia's national security.

The shift at the privatization agency threatens the heart of Russia's free-market reform program and U.S. assistance efforts, according to Western and Russian officials. It also shows that the power struggle over the war in Chechnya between democratic reformers and nationalist hard-liners has moved into the economic arena as well.

Russia's former privatization chief, the reform leader Anatoli B. Chubais, who was promoted to first deputy

premier last fall, sent an "extremely urgent" order to Mr. Polevanov on Friday "demanding" that the ban on foreign advisers be lifted immediately. Although Mr. Chubais is Mr. Polevanov's boss, he had received no response as of Monday, according to officials.

Most of those immediately affected by the order are Americans and Russians working for U.S. companies under contract to the U.S. Agency for International Development. The agency has provided technical assistance to Russia's privatization program almost from its

See MOSCOW, Page 6

Divorce of 'Other Woman'

Charles's Confidante Ends Marriage

By John Darton
New York Times Service

LONDON — Camilla Parker Bowles, widely believed to have been the mistress of Prince Charles on and off for nearly 25 years, is to be divorced from her husband, Andrew Parker Bowles, their lawyers announced Tuesday.

The news immediately set off a blast of speculation in newspapers and on radio and television that the next step, if romance is to follow logic, would be for the heir to the British throne to divorce Diana, Princess of Wales, from whom he separated in December 1992.

But whether this will happen, and whether the prince would then try to marry Mrs. Parker Bowles — a move fraught with consequences for the monarchy — are some of the more intriguing imponderables in the saga of the House of Windsor.

A spokesman for Prince Charles sought Tuesday to discourage speculation that divorce between the prince and princess was imminent. He recalled a statement issued Oct. 18 by their lawyers that said that

"there is no truth in reports which state that it has been agreed that a divorce should take place or that there have been discussions about a financial settlement between the parties."

"That statement is still absolutely the case," the spokesman asserted.

Still, perhaps mindful of the millions of words that have been written describing the strains of their loveless relationship, few people believe that the marriage will survive or that Diana, who remains popular, will ever become queen.

Since they have now been separated for over two years — the period set by a 1969 divorce law — the two could initiate divorce by mutual consent at any time. If either one does not agree, three more years of separation are required, barring a suit for adultery or other grounds.

Even if the prince, 46, were to divorce, the chances of his marrying Mrs. Parker Bowles, 47, are not clear.

For one thing, the Church of England does not officially allow the remarriage of divorcees. He recalled a statement issued Oct. 18 by their lawyers that said that

Kiosk

Opposition Drafts Algeria Peace Plan

Representatives of Algeria's main opposition groups, including the outlawed Islamic Salvation Front, said Tuesday that they had agreed on a draft peace proposal to end their nation's civil strife and would present it to the military-backed government. Page 6

NHL Owners Reject Latest Contract Offer

National Hockey League owners voted to reject the latest contract proposal on Tuesday and said they would submit a revised "final" contract offer "in an effort to save the season," as the league's deadline for canceling the season passed at noon. (Page 19)

Classified Advertising



BUDGET CUTTER — Finance Minister Goran Persson of Sweden arriving in Parliament on Tuesday to unveil a budget calling for major cuts in welfare benefits. Page 11.

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Japanese Clear Way For Big Trade Deal

Pact With U.S. Expands Access To Tokyo's Financial Markets

By Steven Brill
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — One day before Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama and President Bill Clinton open their Washington summit meeting, Japan and the United States reached a major agreement Tuesday to expand foreign access to Japanese financial services markets.

The centerpiece of the agreement, officials here said, is the opening of Japan's \$200 billion public pension fund market to foreign fund managers to whom it is now virtually closed.

Perhaps more importantly, the agreement will dismantle many of the mechanisms used by Japan's Ministry of Finance to impede the activities of foreign companies trying to compete here with innovative products and services.

"It's epoch-making," said Robin Radin, a managing director of CS First Boston and the concern's general counsel for the Asia-Pacific region. "It's unique in its comprehensive program of deregulation and its impact across the entire range of financial services."

The agreement was announced by Finance Minister Masayoshi Takemura, who was traveling in China. It requires Japan to liberalize pension funds, investment trusts, cross-border financial transactions and securities activities, the Finance Ministry in Tokyo said.

"Japan is actively proceeding with the deregulation of the overall economy, and we will steadily and sincerely carry out the latest decision," Mr. Takemura said.

Mr. Takemura said the pact with the United States would also apply to the financial services industries of other countries.

The agreement is very significant not only for Japan-U.S. economic relations, but also for the liberalization of international financial transactions," Mr. Takemura said in a statement released by the ministry.

The agreement was essentially struck at the end of December, but was delayed so the two leaders could present it Wednesday at their meeting.

The announcement came just hours af-

ter Mr. Murayama left for Washington on his first visit to the United States since assuming office in June.

For Japan, the summit meeting is important as a means of setting a constructive tone between the two countries as they commemorate the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II.

More broadly, the agreement satisfies conditions set by the United States to begin including financial services under the umbrella of world trade talks and the newly created World Trade Organization.

[The European Commission gave a cautious welcome to the agreement on financial services and said it should also be involved in carrying out the deal. Reuters reported from Brussels.]

[We will be consulting urgently with both parties to ensure that the agreement is multilateralized as fully as possible," the spokesman said.]

The new accord means that from the marketing of Euroyen bonds to introducing novel financial instruments, foreign companies whose skills have been honed in less regulated overseas markets should have freer rein to conduct business in Japan. The Ministry of Finance also will have less liberty to use the extralegal direction known as administrative guidance to control industry powers or block the introduction of new financial instruments.

Knight-Ridder reported from Washington.

The U.S. commerce secretary, Roos H. Brown, said Tuesday that he saw more signs that talks to further open Japan's automobile markets would proceed more seriously.

He said in an interview that both sides now recognized the importance of talks on automobiles and automobile parts.

There were also positive preliminary discussions between Jeffrey Garten, the Commerce Department undersecretary for international trade, and Sozaburo Okamatsu, Japan's deputy minister for international affairs, in London in December. The meeting of the two officials led to a planned restarting of formal U.S.-Japan auto talks later this month.

Southern Europe's Politics Pull Down Peseta and Lira

By Alan Friedman
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The prospect of protracted political tension in Spain and Italy caused the peseta and the lira to fall sharply Tuesday, with both touching record lows as many investors abandoned the key Southern European currencies and speculators bet against them.

Economists said the main reason for the decline in both currencies was that investors fear mounting deficits and a lack of fiscal discipline — in Spain because the government is weak and may be in danger of collapsing and in Italy because the government has already collapsed and there is uncertainty about who might form the next one.

A related factor is the overall flight to quality around the world by investors since the outbreak of Mexico's financial crisis, a trend that in Europe has led investors to favor the Deutsche mark and German bonds and to unload currency and bond holdings in more peripheral, high-deficit countries such as Spain and Italy.

In Madrid, where Felipe Gonzalez, the embattled prime minister, was forced Monday night to deny his government's involvement in a war against Basque separatists, the political crisis spilled over into currency, bond and equity markets. (Page 2)

The situation became so severe that the central bank was forced to deny rumors that Spain might pull the peseta out of the European exchange-rate mechanism. The bank also denied that it has intervened in foreign exchange markets in an attempt to support the peseta.

In Rome, where President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro is locked in a war of words with Silvio Berlusconi, who has resigned as prime minister but is still heading the government.

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Mexico's Crisis Sparks Sell-Off Across Region

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MEXICO CITY — Mexico's financial crisis steepened on Tuesday as investors shunned a government bond auction, sending ripples through other Latin American financial markets.

The Mexican government was able to sell less than a fifth of the debt it offered on Tuesday, which caused investors to speculate that the government would not be able to pay off on bonds already sold.

That drove Mexico's Bolsa stock index down 6.2 percent, its biggest one-day decline since March 16, 1988. The dollar closed 5.85 pesos, up from 5.375 on Monday.

The Latin American component of the International Herald Tribune World Stock Price Index fell 9.68 percent to 84.25.

The weakness in Mexico sent other Latin American stock indexes plunging, with shares in Brazil falling nearly 10 percent, the Argentine market tumbling 9 percent and stocks in Chile losing 5 percent.

"The word is panic," said Roberto Serwaczak, a director at Baring Securities in São Paulo. "The crisis isn't anywhere near over." (Page 11)

(Bloomberg, Reuters, AFP)

'Naive and Dumb,' Hillary Clinton Sets About Reshaping Image

By Marian Burros
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Saying that she is eager to present herself in a more likable way, Hillary Rodham Clinton feels she has been "naive and dumb" about national politics and is to blame for the failure of her health-care overhaul plan.

She said that she was sometimes shocked by the harsh way she came across in news reports — as a woman that she herself would not particularly want to know. She invited a group of women writers to lunch at the White House, including Ann Landers, and asked them how she could better make the public see her in the sympathetic, more complicated way in which she sees herself.

"I am surprised at the way people seem to perceive me, and sometimes I read stories and hear things about me and I go, 'Ugh,'" she said.

"I wouldn't like her either," Mrs. Clinton said. "It's so unlike what I think I am or what my friends think I am."

"So I can only guess that people are getting perceptions about me from things I am saying or doing in ways that don't correspond with things I am trying to get across," she added. "I didn't get this whole image creation thing. I see what it can do but I'm not sure I get it. I have let other people define me."

She interviewed last year, immediately after her health-care plan collapsed in Congress. Mrs. Clinton tended to say that the failure had to do with her being a woman in a male-dominated political system that had found her position of authority hard to accept.

Speaking Monday to the women who normally write about gossip, personal advice, style and the first lady's social functions, Mrs. Clinton put most of the fault on herself.

"I think I was naive and dumb, because my view was results speak for themselves," Mrs. Clinton said.

"I regret very much that the efforts on health care were badly misunderstood, taken out of context and used politically against the administration. I take responsibility for that, and I'm very sorry for that."

Mrs. Clinton said she had thought she could reach an accommodation with the Republicans in Congress and had not sought strong political counsel.

"There was a lack of politically savvy advice," she said. "No one had figured out the dynamics."

Mrs. Clinton began by speaking off the record but later agreed to talk for publication. She seemed bent on finding a way to counter her harsh publicity, which peaked recently when Newt Gingrich's mother, Kathleen, said her son, the speaker of the House, had called Mrs. Clinton a "bitch" — a remark Mrs. Gingrich

repeated in an interview broadcast Monday by the television program "American Journal."

It is not the first time Mrs. Clinton has undertaken an image makeover. In the 1992 campaign, after taking her out of public view for a time, her advisers tried to make her seem more traditionally feminine as part of what they called "The Manhattan Project" to reshape Bill Clinton's candidacy.

As before, Mrs. Clinton's most recent effort reflected the lingering confusion over the proper role for a first lady who is not content with the social wing of the White House.

She made it clear that she would continue to speak her mind. This week Newsweek published a lengthy article by Mrs. Clinton in which she challenged Mr. Gingrich.

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Dow Jones		Trib Index	
Up	5.39	Down	0.56%
5.39	3886.74	109.85	109.95
The Dollar	1.5338	1.5337	1.5335
DM	1.5815	1.5815	1.5815
Pound	100.105	99.90	99.90
Yen	5.2965	5.3145	5.3145
FF			
Newsstand Prices			
Andorra	9.00 FF	Luxembourg	60 L. Fr
Antilles	11.20 FF	Morocco	12 Dh
Cameroon	1.400 CFA	Qatar	8.00 Riels
Egypt	1.500 E.P.	Reunion	11.20 FF
France	9.00 FF		

His Fervor Undimmed, Pope Embarks on Grueling Tour

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

ROME — Defying all talk of bodily weakness or ill health, Pope John Paul II plans to embark Wednesday on his longest trip in three years, an 11-day, 20,880-mile pilgrimage to Asia and Oceania that seems more than ever to raise the question: What drives him to such grueling odysseys?

The journey to the Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Australia and Sri Lanka will be the 63rd foreign tour the Pope has made since he assumed the papacy in 1978. It will also be the most arduous since a 10-day tour of Brazil in 1981 and the first since mounting signs of infirmity — including two bouts of surgery — forced him to cancel a visit to the United States scheduled for last October.

Most of all, though, it will underscore his belief that, more than ever, the church's role is not simply to offer spiritual leadership to the world's 980 million Catholics but also to inject moral values into the way the world conducts its business.

"What is at stake is the transcendent dimension of man," the Pope told diplomats here in his annual New Year's message on Monday. "This can never be made subject to the whims of statesmen or ideologues."

The Vatican's "place in the midst of the community of nations," he said, was "to be the voice which the human conscience is waiting for."

For a man of 74 years — who survived an assassination attempt in 1981 and, since July 1992, has undergone surgery to remove a large tumor from his intestines and to repair a broken leg — a trip halfway around the world might seem overly ambitious.

But, increasingly, the Pope seems driven by an urge to make the most of what many Vatican commentators see not only as the twilight of Christianity's second millennium but also as the twilight of his papacy.

Last year alone, he published a best-selling book of his thoughts — "Crossing the Threshold of Hope" — and recorded a chart-busting compact disk and cassette of himself at prayer, reciting the rosary.

That was in addition to overseeing the publication of the Catholic Church's New Catechism and conducting, among many other papal activities, his most ferocious diplomatic campaign since the fall of communism to oppose the legitimization of abortion at a major United Nations conference on population issues in Cairo.

With his new trip, the Pope will be revisiting several countries in a region where, with the exception of the strongly Catholic Philippines, the Vatican is not a powerful force.

Indeed, in Sri Lanka he is most likely to encounter protests from Buddhists, who form about 70 percent of the nation's 17.6 million people. Buddhist monks have demanded that he apologize for passages in "Crossing the Threshold of Hope," which they regard as insulting because it equates their faith with atheism.

In both Australia and Papua New Guinea, fewer than one in three inhabitants are baptized Catholics. But by beautifying local people there — as well as in Sri Lanka — the Pope will be seeking to strengthen the faithful by offering them examples of moral living.

One part of his program is relatively easy to explain: In the Philippines, he will preside over the church's World Youth Day celebrations in Manila, much as he did in Denver in 1993 — an occasion that clearly heightened his spirit and reinforced his belief that many young people are seeking a spiritual dimension to their lives.

"Anywhere the Pope goes, he seeks out the young and the young seek him out," he said in his book. "Actually, in truth, it is the Pope who is being sought out at all. The one being sought out is Christ."

And his journey will have the broader dimension of sending a signal to Asian countries, notably China and Vietnam, that the Vatican wants a dialogue with them to make it easier for Catholics there to pursue their faith.

But beyond that, as at the Cairo population conference, there is a sense that the Pope feels a steely resolve to live by the standards to which he regularly exhorts his followers — including a commitment to evangelize and promote his particularly conservative doctrine in an era that he regards as beset by immorality.

WORLD BRIEFS

West Bank Settlers Stake New Claim

ELKANA, Israeli-Occupied West Bank (Reuters) — Jewish settlers in the West Bank staked a claim on Tuesday to another hilltop site in further expansion moves that Palestinian officials say could torpedo the Israel-Palestine Liberation Organization peace deal.

Settlers uprooted olive trees, strung barbed wire and bulldozed earth on a hill between Elkana settlement and the Palestinian village of Zawiya north of Jerusalem, Israeli radio said. Israeli troops did not intervene.

Later, as some 200 settlers milled around, Israeli troops barred Zawiya villagers from climbing the hill. Soldiers detained one Arab man who refused to turn back. Nissen Shlomi, head of Elkana, told Israeli radio that his community had no permit to build a new community and that it was only marking the land for future use.

More 'Moles' Possible, Woolsey Says

WASHINGTON (AP) — R. James Woolsey, on his final day as director of the Central Intelligence Agency, said Tuesday that he could not assure the American people that the agency could avoid another spy scandal like the Aldrich H. Ames case.

Mr. Woolsey told the Senate intelligence committee that since Mr. Ames' arrest and conviction on spying charges, he had taken numerous steps to minimize the risk of future losses of national security secrets, but that "absolute assurances should not be given by any intelligence agency."

Mr. Woolsey's remark drew criticism from the committee's new chairman, Arlen Specter, Republican of Pennsylvania. Mr. Specter called Mr. Woolsey's statement "insufficient" and said: "We need a lot more by way of assurances than you've just given us. We have to expect more, demand more, and get more from the CIA."

Britain Expels a Newsman as Spy

LONDON (Reuters) — Britain has given Alexander Malikov, 43, who works for Russia's Ostankino television station, 28 days to leave the country on national security grounds, an Interior Ministry spokesman said on Tuesday.

"His presence is not conducive to the public good for reasons of national security," the spokesman said. This is the stock phrase used by British officials when referring to expulsions for spying. He declined comment on the precise grounds for expulsion.

The Russian intelligence service denied the charge. "Reports saying that Malikov is a member of staff of Russia's intelligence are not true," the Russian press agency Interfax quoted Tatiana Samoilova, Moscow press secretary of the foreign intelligence service, as saying.

Muslim Group Formed in France

PARIS (Reuters) — Leaders of France's 5 million Muslims, acting with government encouragement, announced the creation on Tuesday of an organization to handle the delicate relationship between their community and French officialdom.

Dalil Boubakeur, imam of the main Paris mosque, will head the group, the Representative Council of Muslims in France. He and other Muslim leaders appeared at a news conference with Interior Minister Charles Pasqua, who has long pressed France's Muslims to create such a group as a barrier to Islamic fundamentalism. Mr. Pasqua and Mr. Boubakeur said the body represented virtually all Muslim organizations in France, with the exception of the fundamentalist National Federation of Muslims in France.

"We wish to serve our community and French society since Islam is now the second largest religion in France," Mr. Boubakeur said. "With this new organization, we will now have the same status as other religions in the country."

Mammography Study Is Disputed

CHICAGO (Reuters) — A review of 13 breast cancer studies showed mammography has little benefit for women under 50, researchers said Tuesday. But the American Medical Association, in whose weekly journal the finding was published, disagreed with the conclusion and said it still recommended breast X-rays every one to two years for women between the ages of 40 and 50.

The exchange was the latest in a long-running debate over the benefits of mammography for younger women in the battle against breast cancer. The disease struck 182,000 women in the United States in 1993, and at about \$6.5 billion a year it consumes more health care dollars than any other cancer, according to a study from the RAND Corp.

Writing in the Journal of the American Medical Association, researchers at the University of California in San Francisco said they reviewed 13 studies done from 1966 to 1993. The results suggest that screening mammography reduces breast cancer mortality by 26 percent in women aged 50 to 74 years but does not significantly reduce breast cancer mortality in women aged 40 to 49 years," the study said.

Somalis Told to Beware U.S. Marines

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The Pentagon, with a sharp warning to unruly Somalis, said Tuesday that an "overwhelming" force of 2,600 U.S. Marines would sail for Somalia this month to help withdraw United Nations peacekeepers from the troubled African nation.

"It will be a force to reckon with, and we would strongly discourage any faction to even consider in any way interfering with that operation," a Pentagon spokesman said.

President Bill Clinton announced in December that Marines, backed by warplanes and attack helicopters, would support the final withdrawal of all UN troops from Somalia. The UN Security Council agreed in November to end its costly Somalia mission by March 31.

TRAVEL UPDATE

French Criticize Gasoline Price Rise

PARIS (AP) — The French government came under fire from motorists groups, service station owners and opposition politicians on the eve of raising gasoline prices by more than 5 percent.

Critics of the increase due Wednesday — far above the annual inflation rate of 1.7 percent — said the government was unfairly penalizing motorists to help trim a budget deficit. They noted that more than 80 percent of the gasoline price in France is government tax — one of the highest levels in the world.

Environmental groups were outraged that the sharpest increase concerned unleaded fuel. The price of a liter of unleaded premium will rise Wednesday from 5.24 francs to 5.57 francs a liter, equivalent to \$4 a gallon. Leaded premium will go from 5.61 francs to 5.85 francs a liter.

A cholera epidemic in eastern Nigeria has killed 100 people and more are at risk because of a lack of clean water, a government leader said Tuesday in Lagos. Justin Ogodo said his estimate of deaths was low, as many might not have been reported. (AP)

Lufthansa will change some fares offered on its Express flights from Berlin and Munich, effective Jan. 16. The airline said it would offer at certain times a fare of 198 marks for round-trip travel between the cities in its Economy Express Class. The tickets require 14-day advance booking, a minimum two-night stay or at least one Saturday night. It also said the number of seats available for special fares would increase on weekday flights. (Reuters)

Alitalia suspended flights to Algeria on Tuesday, joining several other European airlines in interrupting service to the country after the hijacking of an Air France jet. (AP)

Opponents Denounce González on Dirty War'

Reuters

MADRID — Spain's opposition parties on Tuesday dismissed as unconvincing and ineffective denials by Prime Minister Felipe González of official involvement in a "dirty war" against Basque separatists in the 1980s.

The center-right Popular Party demanded that Mr. González call general elections by May to end what has become the most serious political crisis in Spain's 12 years of Socialist rule.

Changes of government involvement in the activities of the Anti-terrorist Liberation Group, or GAL, which killed 27 alleged Basque separatists from 1983 to 1987, have seriously shaken Mr. González's minority government and sent financial markets diving.

Mr. González told a television interviewer Monday night: "I never authorized, covered up or tolerated the actions of the GAL. I have always condemned any action that was not legal."

He said he had no intention of calling general elections because he still had the support of Catalan allies in Parliament. He also asserted that Spanish economy was steadily improving.

The leader of the opposition Popular Party, José María Aznar, branded Mr. González's interview as unconvincing and "pathetic."

Judge Baltasar Garzón reopened investigations into the Anti-terrorist Liberation Group late last year on the basis of new evidence from two former policemen in the Basque region, José Amedo and Miguel Domínguez. Both were sentenced in 1991 to 108 years in prison for activities on behalf of the group.

The judge immediately jailed a former secretary of state for security and two former senior policemen, and on Monday night he ordered the personal secretary of another former interior Ministry official held without bail.

The latest arrest followed claims by Mr. Amedo and Mr. Domínguez, published by the anti-government newspaper El Mundo, that 200 million pesetas (\$1.5 million) was paid into a Swiss bank account for them between 1989 and 1991 while they awaited trial.

Mr. González, in his interview, described the claim as "absolutely false."



NOSE TO NOSE — An Austrian Airlines jet greeting a Swissair plane, and vice versa, with messages on their fuselages as they stood Tuesday on a tarmac in Zurich. The airlines will inaugurate a Zurich-Vienna shuttle service on Wednesday, and also plan joint flights to the United States.

U.S. Aviation Agency Slow to Act, Safety Board Says

By Anthony Faiola
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The head of the U.S. agency that investigates airline accidents has criticized the Federal Aviation Administration for not moving quickly enough to impose stricter safety standards on airlines.

"The FAA has been slow to complete action on some very important safety problems, even after agreeing that action is required," said James E. Hall, chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board.

"While we wait, we continue to see the kinds of accidents that prompted our recommendations in the first place."

Mr. Hall's agency investigates air crashes and recommends safety measures that only the aviation administration can implement. His remarks came at a conference of aviation interests — airlines, airplane manufacturers, pilots, air traffic controllers and regulators — called by Transportation Secretary Federico F. Peña

in reaction to the seven domestic airline crashes last year, which claimed 264 lives.

Among other things, Mr. Hall said that the aviation administration had taken too long to require advanced radar systems that track aircraft while they are taxiing. Several accidents and many more near-collisions have occurred in recent years when taxiing aircraft strayed onto runways as other planes were taking off or landing.

The safety board has been warning about "runway incursions" since 1986; the agency's new ground traffic radar will be installed at most U.S. airports by 1996.

Mr. Hall also chided the aviation administration for delays in mandating universal installation of advanced flight data recorders — one of two of the so-called "black boxes" that help investigators uncover the cause of crashes. The advanced recorders — which retain more than 100 pieces of information about an aircraft's controls and

systems — are required in all new aircraft, but not in many older ones.

Mr. Hall said the investigation of the American Eagle crash in Indiana on Oct. 21 was progressing more rapidly than that of the crash of USAir's Flight 427 near Pittsburgh on Sept. 8, in part because the American Eagle plane carried the more advanced recorder.

All 132 people on the USAir flight were killed, as were all 68 on the American Eagle flight.

The conference broke into six

workshops, each of which was expected to produce safety recommendations. These are some of the recommendations that are expected:

• Wider use of the Global Positioning System, or GPS, instead of ground-based radar for aircraft guidance. GPS — a network of Defense Department satellites — can track airplanes with a high degree of accuracy.

• Mandated use of high-tech simulators during crew training. Almost 75 percent of air accidents are related to human error. Extensive simulation could reduce that rate.

The safety recommendations were expected Tuesday.

Power Restored, Newark Flights Resume

The Associated Press

NEWARK, New Jersey — Planes again began flying in and out of Newark International Airport on Tuesday, more than 20 hours after a power outage caused havoc at the young, bustiest U.S. airport.

Power to the airport's three terminals went off at about 8:30 A.M. Monday when a construction worker accidentally severed three 26,000-volt feeder cables, including the main line and a backup, said Benjamin DeCosta, the airport's general manager.

The electrical problem did not affect the control tower or airport navigational aids, but knocked out baggage carousels, loading ramps, escalators, computers and other equipment in the terminals.

After struggling through the day, with 70 percent of the flights canceled and many others diverted, officials finally closed the airport at 5 P.M. Electricians and engineers worked through the night to restore power.

7 Ex-East German Officials Charged in Berlin Wall Deaths

By Rick Atkinson
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — Seven former East German Politburo members have been charged with manslaughter in the deaths of people fleeing to the West after construction of the Berlin Wall.

Among those named in the 1,600-page indictment is Egon Krenz, 57, the last Communist to lead East Germany before the country collapsed in 1989, and Günter Schabowski, 65, the onetime

East Berlin party chief who unwittingly opened the gates of the Berlin Wall by bungling a statement on the easing of travel restrictions.

The indictments by the Berlin prosecutor's office on Monday came after a three-year investigation and are the second set of charges brought against Communist rulers for their brutality in persecuting those who sought to flee East Germany between 1961 and 1989.

More than four years after German

reunification, the effort to exact justice for the deaths of nearly 600 people believed to have died in fleeing to the West have been less than totally successful.

Three former East German officials were sentenced to prison terms in September 1993 but remain free pending appeal. The government's most notorious leaders, including the party boss, Erich Honecker, now dead, and the secret police chief, Erich Mielke, were excused from prosecution because of ill health.

Mr. Mielke, 85, is serving a six-year term for the killing of two policemen in 1931, when Nazis and Communists were battling for control of the streets.

Also named in the indictment are Kurt Hager, 82, the East German Communist Party's chief ideologue; Harry Tisch, 67, chairman of the East German trade union; Günter Kleiber, 63, an economic official; Erich Mückeberger, 84, chief of the internal party control commission, and Horst Dohius, 69, party personnel chief.

Also named in the indictment are

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Also named in the indictment are

Kurt Hager

THE AMERICAS / POISONOUS CARGO

Destined for U.S., Cocaine by Jetload Lands in Mexico

By Tim Golden
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — In a daunting new turn in the traffic of Colombian cocaine into the United States, smugglers are buying old passenger jets, taking out the seats and using the planes to fly huge amounts of the drug into Mexico. American and Mexican officials say.

Traveling at night with their lights off, such jets as Boeing 727s are believed to be transporting as much as six tons or more of cocaine on a single flight.

The drugs are then transported overland into the United States, where the wholesale value of such a load is about \$120 million.

"This is creating new economies of scale," said a senior U.S. official, who, like others, discussed the development on condition he not be identified. "They are able to bring tremendously large amounts of cocaine in on a single aircraft."

Although the traffickers have occasionally used 727-type aircraft of their own or smuggled their cargoes on passenger airlines in the past, drug-enforcement officials say a more ominous pattern has developed in the last eight months.

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radar and intelligence reports suggest that many others may have landed, unloaded and escaped back to Colombia, officials said.

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The jets fly much faster than most of Mexico's drug-interdiction aircraft, mainly small Cessnas, and are inexpensive enough, in a market glutted with newer planes, for the traffickers to abandon them on a remote airstrip if they need to. Officials say that even when they are detected by the radar surveillance planes that the United States regularly flies over the Caribbean, the flights are difficult to catch.

There is no clear evidence that the traffickers' use of jets has yet had any significant effect on the cocaine market in the United States. But even so, the advent of the jets has raised new tensions between the United States and the governments of Colombia and Mexico, American officials and foreign diplomats say.

American officials say the flights could not possibly take off from airports in Colombia and on the Colombian island of San Andrés in the Caribbean without the assent or aid of the local

authorities. But the officials say their protests have been all but ignored by the government of President Ernesto Samper.

"San Andrés is completely in the hands of the traffickers," a senior American official said of the island, which is about 110 miles (175 kilometers) east of Nicaragua. "And the Colombian government is doing zero about it."

The landings in Mexico have heightened U.S. suspicions about collusion with the traffickers by Mexican aviation officials and a fast-growing Mexican airline with ties to one of the most prominent old-line politicians in the governing party.

American officials say they take for granted the traffickers' corruption of police forces in Mexico, through which about two-thirds of all Colombian cocaine is believed to enter the United States.

Mexican law-enforcement officials respond that they are just as concerned about the flights as their U.S. counterparts, but have limited resources to stop them. Despite greater controls on airports and the sale of aircraft fuel and new efforts by the military to shut down clandestine airstrips, Mexico seized only about 18.3 tons of cocaine in the first eight months of last year, down from 46.2 tons in 1993.

After years in which smugglers flew tons of drugs into northern Mexico and directly into the southwestern United States in small planes, the Drug Enforcement Administration began building an elaborate curtain of radar and aircraft to keep them out. Although the barricade proved notoriously porous, it eventually forced the traffickers to land their planes deeper in Mexico.

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★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

Democrats Unleash Their Own Growler

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Cheered on by many of his Democratic colleagues, the House minority whip, David E. Bonior of Michigan, has emerged as the chief antagonist of the chamber's speaker, Newt Gingrich of Georgia, and the most persistent critic of the new majority's agenda. It is a role, some Republicans warn, that could turn the second-ranking House Democrat into a fiercely despised bit player.

"There are huge risks for me," Mr. Bonior, 49, acknowledged. "They'll be coming at me like a freight train."

But he adds: "There are people out there who don't want us just to walk away. We put too much of our heart and soul and energies and convictions into what we believe."

(WP)

Reagan's Memory Is Slipping, Writer Says

NEW YORK — Edmund Morris, Ronald Reagan's authorized biographer, says the former president, who is suffering from Alzheimer's disease, is no longer able to recognize many people but "comports himself with perfect aplomb."

Mr. Morris, who wrote about Mr. Reagan in the current issue of *The New Yorker*, said that "he performs perfectly well."

Describing a recent visit with Mr. Reagan, Mr. Morris wrote: "For all the intimate familiarity of that face and body, for all the willingness with which he showed me his framed photographs, his jelly bean jar and his view of the Hollywood Hills, I do not feel his presence beside me, only his absence."

At one point, Mr. Morris commented on a display of lead soldiers on a shelf and Mr. Reagan said, "He — We — we had to make space, uh — move those trees." Mystified, Mr. Morris finally realized that Mr. Reagan was referring to a red-bound set of his own presidential papers, relegated to the shelf beneath the soldiers.

(AP, Reuters)

Louisiana Senator Won't Seek a 5th Term

WASHINGTON — Sen. J. Bennett Johnston, Democrat of Louisiana, a dogged and resourceful champion of the energy industry who is one of the Senate's most skilled dealmakers, said Monday that he would not seek a fifth term next year.

(WP)

A New Party Leader for Democrats: Dodd

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton has turned to Senator Christopher J. Dodd of Connecticut to try to lead the Democratic Party out of one of its lowest points in years, White House officials said Monday.

The officials said that the president settled on Mr. Dodd as chairman of the Democratic National Committee because he would be a spirited and articulate spokesman for the party. In a departure from the Democrats, Mr. Dodd will remain in the Senate and serve part-time as chairman, with the daily operations overseen by another official.

(NYT)

Quote/Unquote

Bill Chandler, press secretary to Senator Dianne Feinstein, Democrat of California, who has asked the Senate to dismiss an effort by her defeated opponent to overturn the results of the November election, claiming that former Representative Michael Huffington has presented no evidence of voter fraud: "We learned long ago not to underestimate how low Congressman Huffington would stoop, and he's stooped beyond the point we thought possible."

(LAT)

Spotlight Shifts in Simpson Trial Judge to Rule on Evidence of Abuse Allegations

By Christine Spolar
Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES — Denise Brown recalled a time when her former brother-in-law, O. J. Simpson, lost control during an argument with his former wife and her sister, Nicole Brown Simpson.

"He went absolutely berserk," she said. "It was a person that I had seen go from O. J. nice guy, to a person I never even knew. His whole physical being everything changed, the look in his eyes, and pictures started flying, clothes started flying."

"He ran upstairs, got all her clothes, started throwing them down the stairs," she continued. "He grabbed her, threw her out of the house."

Until now, pretrial hearings in the murder case against O. J. Simpson have concentrated on physical and circumstantial evidence — the bloodstains found in his car, house and clothing, the timing of the killings of his former wife and her friend Ronald L. Goldman — and on the tedious selection of a jury to hear what is certain to be one of America's most protracted and celebrated trials.

But with a hearing Wednesday on marital abuse, the case will shift to different territory. For the first time, the legal focus will be on the tangled, ambivalent relationship between the Simpsons and the outbursts of rage such as the one Denise Brown alleged. Superior Court Judge Lance A. Ito must rule on whether to admit evidence that Mr. Simpson repeatedly abused his wife during their 15 years together.

To convict Mr. Simpson, legal experts say, the prosecution will seek to show that it was his blood at the murder scene or that he had enough time to commit the crime and catch a flight to Chicago. But they will also seek to convince the jury that the outwardly affable former football superstar was in fact an abusive and occasionally violent husband, whose rage — especially during the two

years after the divorce — intensified until finally it became homicidal.

In recent weeks, Mrs. Simpson's parents and sisters have dropped their reticence and have accused Mr. Simpson of beating her over the years and threatening to kill her. Mr. Simpson has pleaded not guilty and has claimed that it was he, more than his former wife, who was the abused spouse in their troubled relationship.

Prosecutors intend to introduce photos of a battered Nicole Simpson that they found in her safe deposit box, which they drilled open. They have filed a 1,044-page brief about Mr. Simpson's treatment of his wife, including a 64-page statement from Faye Resnick, the author of an explicit book about Mrs. Simpson's last years. Judge Ito said last week that the brief outlines "two dozen discrete issues and incidents."

Friends and family members say Mrs. Simpson sought to break free of her allegedly abusive husband during the last few years of her life. He had beaten her in the past and was stalking her in the bushes all the time," the therapist said, adding: "He had said to her: 'If I can't have you, I'll kill you.'

Mr. Simpson stalked his former wife and the men she dated, noting her daily schedule in a notebook, showing up at her dates and, at least once, peaking at her through a window while she had sex with another man, according to grand jury testimony and information compiled by a private investigator hired by supporters of Mrs. Simpson's.

There were heated arguments between the Simpsons, and at least one emergency phone call to police a year ago when Mr. Simpson threatened to break down her back door.

Susan Forward, a therapist and the author of the book "Men Who Hate Women, and the Women Who Love Them," who saw her twice after the breakup, recalled that Mrs. Simpson said she was increasingly afraid of her former husband.

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As a place to invest in and develop business ventures, Bangladesh offers foreign investors, industrialists and corporations unrivaled benefits. Strategically positioned at the centre of the affluent Eastern and Western markets, Bangladesh offers the lowest cost production base in the world. The lowest inflation rate in Asia. The lowest land and energy prices in the region plus excellent

communication and transportation links including two modern seaports. Bangladesh also enjoys Most Favoured Nation status with many countries worldwide including the USA, Germany and the UK and GSP facilities. Furthermore, The Bangladesh Government, eager to cut through red tape, offers a host of financial and planning incentives like relaxed foreign exchange controls, generous tax holidays, 100% unconditional foreign equity, easy repatriation of foreign capital, investment and profits, various tax exemptions and much more. With its liberalized investment and economic policies, Bangladesh is THE PLACE for foreign investors to achieve rapid expansion and greater profits.



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BANGLADESH MEANS BUSINESS

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THE AMERICAS / POISONOUS CARGO

Destined for U.S., Cocaine by Jetload Lands in Mexico

By Tim Golden
New York Times Service

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Democrats Unleash Their Own Growler

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Gingrich Fires House Historian Speaker's Appointee Linked to Anti-Semitism

By Kenneth J. Cooper
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Representative Newt Gingrich, the new House speaker, has dismissed his choice as House historian after learning of her 1986 criticism of a junior high school Holocaust curriculum that she said did not adequately reflect what she called "the Nazi point of view."

Mr. Gingrich's spokesman, Tony Blankley, said that the speaker had determined that the historian, Christina Jeffrey, was not the right person for the job "as soon as he found out" about her views on the Holocaust curriculum, which she expressed as a consultant to the Education Department.

Mrs. Jeffrey is an assistant professor at Kennesaw State College in Marietta, Georgia.

Representative Charles E. Schumer, Democrat of New York, who earlier Monday had called the appointment of Mrs. Jeffrey "an affront to my constituents who survived the Holocaust and millions of Americans," applauded Mr. Gingrich's action.

"Newt did the right thing, quickly, without reservation and deserves credit for it," Mr. Schumer said.

[Mrs. Jeffrey said Tuesday that allegations against her

were "slanderous and outrageous" and that she had been "fired in the press." The Associated Press reported from Washington.

The White House press secretary, Mike McCurry, said it was "hard to imagine how someone with those extreme views would have been considered in the first place, but the speaker quickly recognized that and made a decision that strikes us as appropriate."

Mr. Blankley said Mr. Gingrich, who once taught at Kennesaw State with Mrs. Jeffrey, was not aware of her comments when he offered her the job last Monday. He was briefed on them Monday afternoon. He said Mrs. Jeffrey had described her conclusion in a review done for the Education Department as "a flip comment."

Mr. Blankley said that despite the controversy, Mr. Gingrich "still holds her in high esteem."

In recommending that the proposed program for eighth- and ninth-graders be denied financing, Mrs. Jeffrey wrote that it "gives no evidence of balance or objectivity."

The Nazi point of view, however unpopular, is still a point of view and is not presented, nor is that of the Ku Klux Klan," she wrote.

NAIVE: Hillary Clinton Gets to Work on Her Image

Continued from Page 1

Gingrich and the Republicans on changing the welfare system.

At lunch she elaborated: "Everyone is down on people on welfare, but the neglect of children, absentee parents is not confined to welfare parents."

What I resent about what Republicans are proposing is it's us against them, that everyone but the poor, the blacks and those on welfare has great family values."

And then she added: "If I'm going to be controversial I might as well be controversial on the things I really say."

Mrs. Clinton said that she was no longer upset by personal attacks.

"At first you are, sort of stunned," she said. "After a while it gets easier."

While accepting the blame,

for her unfavorable public image, she said she was still bewildered by perceptions of her as a tough-minded bigot who often comes across as self-righteous. Friends of Mrs. Clinton often remark on her sense of humor and her warmth.

Given her regret about the way she handled welfare and her own publicity, Mrs. Clinton was asked if she would have done things differently.

"I am a little bit bewildered that so many of the things that did make a difference in the past two years were not understood," she said. She cited efforts to reduce the size of government, changes in pension laws and middle-class tax relief.

"Too many things were undertaken at one time without benefit of a consistent and coherent explanation," she said. "If people disagree that is their absolute right, but I want them to know what was done."

Congress Record Goes Verbatim

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — House Republicans have removed some protection for members with foot-in-mouth disease, meaning that words spoken on the floor will in the future appear in the Congressional Record as uttered.

No longer will members who blurt an embarrassing phrase, mangle a speech with malapropisms or lose their temper have the privilege of editing their remarks before publication in the Record.

As part of a package of changes in House rules last week, Republicans approved a provision to turn the Congressional Record into "a substantially verbatim account of remarks made during the proceedings of the House."

AMERICAN TOPICS

When Saving Energy Improves Productivity

Companies that install more efficient lighting, heating and cooling systems not only pay less for electricity, but also reap dramatic rewards in worker productivity, according to the Rocky Mountain Institute of Snowmass, Colorado, a private, nonprofit research group.

In Reno, Nevada, new lighting and other energy-saving measures in a U.S. Postal Service sorting center cut energy costs by \$22,400 a year. At the same time, the number of letters sorted per hour increased by 6 percent with few

er mistakes because, researchers said, workers could see better and were more comfortable.

Similar renovations at an insurance company in West Bend, Wisconsin, increased worker productivity by 16 percent. A company spokesman attributed much of the gain to the creation of individual work stations, each with independently controlled lighting, radiant heaters and cooling vents.

When Boeing Co. of Seattle improved its lighting in aircraft assembly plants to cut electricity costs, workers made fewer mistakes.

"The economic benefits of energy-efficient design may be significantly greater than just the energy cost savings," the Rocky Mountain Institute study concluded. "It can lead to productivity gains far exceeding the energy savings."

Short Takes

Trish, Baby? A newspaper advertisement by Ikea, the home-furnishings chain, to promote its winter sale warned that "by the time our next sale rolls around, you'll be reading novels at the beach. (You know, the trashy romance kind.)" Amanda Quick, author of 15 best-selling romance novels, protested to Ikea. "People feel so free to casually insult the reading tastes of millions of American women whose money they want," she said. Nita Taublin, a Bantam Books executive, said, "I am used to talking abuse from literary critics, but I was astounded to see a furniture maker make derogatory remarks about romance." An Ikea spokeswoman said: "We meant no offense. This was more of a term of endearment."

About 29,000 plastic ducks and other bathtub toys have been bobbling around the North Pacific for nearly three years. During a storm, a 40-foot (12-meter) container fell from a cargo ship en route from China to the United States and burst open. Since then, the Los Angeles Times reports, hundreds of the toys, some bleached nearly white by salt water and weather, have been washing up on the Alaska coast. "We're extremely interested," said Curt Ebbesmeyer, a Seattle oceanographer who has been using the toys to track currents and wind patterns. He and his partner, James Ingram Jr., have published a paper on the bathtub toys in the American Geophysical Union's journal. The toys are nontoxic.

International Herald Tribune



Christina Jeffrey criticized a Holocaust course in 1986 for not giving the Nazi view.

Souphanouvong Dies, Laotian Revolutionary

Agence France Presse

HANOI — Souphanouvong, 86, a Laotian noble who became a leftist guerrilla and helped evict France from his country before becoming head of state, died of a heart attack Monday, the official Laotian press agency KPL said.

His death marks the end of the revolutionary generation that saw the Southeast Asian country emerge from foreign rule and into the Marxist system that took root in the former Indochina.

Mr. Souphanouvong held the highest offices of state, including those of president, prime minister and foreign minister.

"Former President Souphanouvong was a great revolutionary and was a good example of self-sacrifice, courage and intelligence," KPL said, quoting the official announcement of his death.

The son of a viceroy, Mr. Souphanouvong was born in 1909 in the former Laotian royal capital, Luang Prabang. He went to school in Hanoi and Paris, after which he returned to Vietnam and married a Vietnamese woman with whom he was to have 11 children.

Fiercely anti-colonialist after growing up under French rule, Mr. Souphanouvong took up with a group of Marxist Vietnamese nationalists and in 1945

founded the Committee for the Liberation of Southern Laos.

The committee later fused with the nationalist Lao Issara government headed by his half-brother Pethsarath. The administration was formed during the Japanese occupation of World War II to ensure that colonial rule did not return to Laos.

The move failed and France resumed control in 1945. The Lao Issara split into three factions, one of them headed by Mr. Souphanouvong, who wanted to work out an alliance deal with Ho Chi Minh's Viet Minh in neighboring Vietnam.

Mr. Souphanouvong's faction, the Communists, Pathet Lao, was formed in 1946 and five years later he was appointed prime minister and foreign minister.

A period of political turmoil followed and, after serving briefly in the government of another half-brother, Souvanna Phouma, he again took up arms with the Pathet Lao.

In April 1974, Mr. Souphanouvong was a member of the final coalition government that ceded power to the Pathet Lao in 1975.

He was named head of state and became No. 3 in the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Politburo.



THE AMERICAN EXPRESS

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THERE IS ONLY ONE AMERICAN EXPRESS.

For Russian Military, Journalists Are the Enemy

By Margaret Shapiro

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Russia's military, fighting its first war under close media scrutiny, has focused on journalists and their equipment in an effort to halt the daily barrage of horrific battlefield images, according to journalists and press advocacy groups here.

In the most recent incident, which provoked suspicions of official sabotage, a satellite dish used by many Western television agencies to send reports from the battle zone was vandalized and made inoperable.

Searing television pictures of fighting and body-strewn streets have made a mockery of Russian claims

that the war is nearly over and casualties are low, and have increased public opposition to the military incursion.

The incident, at a press compound in Khasavyurt, town just across Chechnya's eastern border, is unlikely to halt the coverage. Another satellite is still in operation, protected by armed guards around the clock, journalists and press advocacy groups here.

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2 Militants Face Death In Egypt

New York Times Service
CAIRO — Two militant Muslims were condemned to death by a military court on Tuesday for their role in the attempted murder of Naguib Mahfouz, Egypt's Nobel Prize-winning author.

The court sentenced two other defendants to life imprisonment for involvement in the stabbing attack on Mr. Mahfouz outside his Cairo home on Oct. 14. Three of the 16 defendants were acquitted, and nine received sentences ranging from 3 to 15 years.

The defendants are followers of the radical Egyptian cleric Sheikh Omar Abd el Rahman, according to the Interior Ministry. Mr. Abd el Rahman is on trial in New York on charges of inspiring a plot to blow up landmarks across New York City, including the World Trade Center.



Mohammed Mustafa, 21, in an Egyptian courtroom Tuesday after he and another militant were sentenced to death for a stabbing attack on the author Naguib Mahfouz.

Iran Envoy to Norway, Reportedly Soft on Rushdie, Is Recalled

Reuters

TEHRAN — Iran has recalled its ambassador to Norway for being soft on Salman Rushdie, the British writer under an Islamic death order for his novel "The Satanic Verses," an Iranian newspaper said.

The weekly Kayhan Hava said the Foreign Ministry had recalled Ambassador Abdolrahim Gavahi for "failing to act in accordance with Iran's principled foreign policy stand."

Mr. Gavahi had implied in a letter to Norway's Foreign Ministry that Iran would be flexible on the death order against Mr. Rushdie, the paper said, citing an "informed source."

Iran rejects any change in the death edict issued against Rushdie by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, who was Iran's revolutionary leader, but denies being involved in efforts to carry it out.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman in Tehran declined to comment.

In Oslo, the acting Foreign Ministry spokesman, Kaare Eltervaag, said that the Iranian Embassy had said in October that Mr. Gavahi would leave the country temporarily. "Since then, we haven't heard anything," the spokesman said.

Mr. Gavahi was quoted in July as condemning "any form of application of force in international relations," in a letter to Norway's Foreign Ministry.

The letter was reportedly taken by Oslo to mean Iran would not seek to execute the edict in Norway.

BOOKS

TALK DIRTY TO ME: An Intimate Philosophy of Sex

By Sallie Tisdale. 338 pages. \$22.95. Doubleday.

Reviewed by Michele Slung

sion of "Talk Dirty to Me," and the question is, has any value for the interested reader been added along with the extra chapters? For me, eager to be engaged and stimulated by Tisdale's exposition, the answer is, mostly no.

The book addresses only the small range of ideas that derive from the article, while too much of what actually fills the new pages seems to me to be just that — filler. There are the odd flashes of what might be termed "detachable" bits of the author's "intimate philosophy," but too often these aperçus, intriguing as they may initially look, turn out to be non sequiturs, unsustained in argument.

As for the filler, some of it is the sort that those readers who love words and language will most appreciate — for example, there are lists of current and archaic synonyms for the genitalia. Larger sections are devoted

to only slightly-better-than-pedestrian explorations of menstruation, prostitution, sodomy laws, Japanese erotic art, orgasms, sadomasochism, bisexuality and other topics.

The trouble is, those drawn to learn the opinions of Tisdale in the first place do so not because she is either an ace researcher or because of her polymorphous profundity but because she has been daring enough to put her intellect to the service of an intellectually unfashionable cause. At the same time, it is quite clear that Tisdale, whatever her taste for pornography, in fact has a fair number of reservations about it. "A lot of porn is junk," she admits. "Some films disturb me by the unhappiness I sense, as though the people I see wished only to be somewhere else."

Yet, despite the crudeness, banality and joylessness she finds in these creations, Tisdale persists in trying to convey what value they hold for her. "I like the heat," she says simply. And whatever the worth of her many other defenses — among them, that porn can be multicultural, pansexual, liberatingly nondomestic and rewardingly forbidden — what she makes the best case for is that "porn is treated as being intrinsically different from other forms of expression because sex is treated as being intrinsically different from other acts. It's really the sex itself, not the form, that's being criticized."

Tisdale's high-mindedness about the improvements she'd make in the pornographic model, which actually strikes me as pandering a bit to the conventional pieties, is at odds in the end, with her professed low desires. And the tensions perpetually inherent in this conflict are what give both poignancy and power, finally, to her argument.

Michele Slung, the editor of three short story collections, wrote this for The Washington Post.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

	1 week	2 weeks	3 weeks
1. POLITICALLY CORRECT BEDTIME STORIES , by Judith G. Tischler	1	29	1
2. THE CELESTINE PROPHECY , by James Redfield	3	45	1
3. OBIT OF HONOR , by Tom Clancy	2	19	1
4. INSOMNIA , by Stephen King	4	12	1
5. THE DONALD SWEEPER , by Donald Swett	5	6	1
6. THE CHAMBER , by John Grisham	8	26	1
7. THE ARDGES OF MADISON COUNTY , by Robert James Waller	7	126	1
8. THE LOTTERY WINNER , by Mary Higgins Clark	6	8	1
9. DARK RIVER OF THE HEART , by Dennis Lehane	10	7	1
10. THE DOLLS , by Anne Rice	11	24	1
11. NOTHING LASTS FOREVER , by Sidney Sheldon	13	16	1
12. GOD'S OTHER SON , by David Liss	13	7	1
13. MUTANT MESSAGE DOWN UNDER , by Mario Morgan	14	14	1
14. A CUP OF CHRISTMAS TEA , by Tom Haga	12	5	1

NONFICTION

	1 week	2 weeks	3 weeks
1. CROSSING THE THRESHOLD OF HOPE , by John Paul II	2	10	1
2. DON'T STAND TOO CLOSE TO THE NAKED WOMAN , by Alan Reiter	1	14	1
3. COUPLEHOOD , by Paul Reiter	4	18	1
4. THE BOOK OF VIRTUES , by William J. Bennett	6	55	1

	1 week	2 weeks	3 weeks
1. HAESJE CLAES	3	37	1
2. WOMEN ARE FROM MARS, WOMEN ARE FROM VENUS , by John Gray	2	85	1
3. WILHELMINA , by Marianne Grisham	1	2	1
4. MAGIC EYE III , N. E. Thing Enterprises	4	15	1

	1 week	2 weeks	3 weeks
1. FOC LY	1	1	1
2. AUX LYONNAIS	1	1	1
3. YUGARAJ	1	1	1
4. KERVANSARAY	1	1	1

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Author's Trial Stalls In Dhaka

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto used a visit Tuesday by the U.S. defense secretary, William J. Perry, to demand that Washington either deliver F-16 fighter planes or return the \$650 million Pakistan paid for them.

"We want either the planes or our money back," she said after Mr. Perry arrived. "We think this is all very unfair."

Pakistan and the United States are longtime allies, but relations have been troubled over the stalled fighter deal and Pakistan's nuclear program.

Pakistan agreed to buy 71 planes in 1989 and paid \$650 million, enough for about half of them.

Washington stopped military and economic aid to Pakistan in 1990, believing the country had acquired a nuclear weapon, and

has refused to refund the money.

Under a sanction known as the Pressler amendment, the United States also has refused to return Pakistani military equipment, such as helicopter parts, sent for repairs.

After her comments, Miss Bhutto had a 30-minute meeting with Mr. Perry, but no official information was immediately available about the talks.

Mr. Perry also met with the Pakistani defense minister, Afzal Shaaban Mirani, in Rawalpindi, and they discussed issues related to the Pressler amendment.

Pakistani officials said the discussions papered over differences on nuclear proliferation and focused on ways to bolster security ties between the two nations.

Mr. Perry, the first Pentagon

chief to visit Pakistan since the end of the Cold War, and Mr. Mirani focused on "mutual training and cooperation between the armed forces of the two countries and Pakistan's role in UN peacekeeping forces," a Pakistani official said.

Mr. Mirani had earlier ruled out international inspections of Pakistan's nuclear sites, something Washington is believed to be pressing for, unless India submitted to similar inspections.

"We'll be telling him to sort it out with India," Mr. Mirani said.

Pakistan and India have fought three wars since the subcontinent gained independence from Britain in 1947.

India conducted a nuclear test in 1974 and is believed to be capable of making a nuclear bomb.

(AP, AFP)

Lisbon Says of East Timor That 'Time Is on Our Side'

Agence France-Presse

GENEVA — Foreign Minister José Manuel Durão Barroso of Portugal strongly criticized Indonesia's rule in East Timor on Tuesday in comments made a day after a fifth round of United Nations-mediated talks here with his Indonesian counterpart.

He added, however, that "time is on our side" in resolving the East Timor problem.

Indonesia annexed East Timor in 1976, but the United Nations still recognizes Portugal as the administrative authority there.

"It's a police state based on terror," Mr. Durão Barroso said, "where the police in and out of uniform have infiltrated every level of society."

He also asserted that the Indonesian authorities had tried to curb pro-independence feeling by moving people out of the region but, added that Jakarta might stop the practice because it had caused new ethnic tensions.

Mr. Durão Barroso's Indonesian counterpart, Ali Alatas, declined on Monday that any such transmigration existed.

10,000 in India Flee Gas Blaze

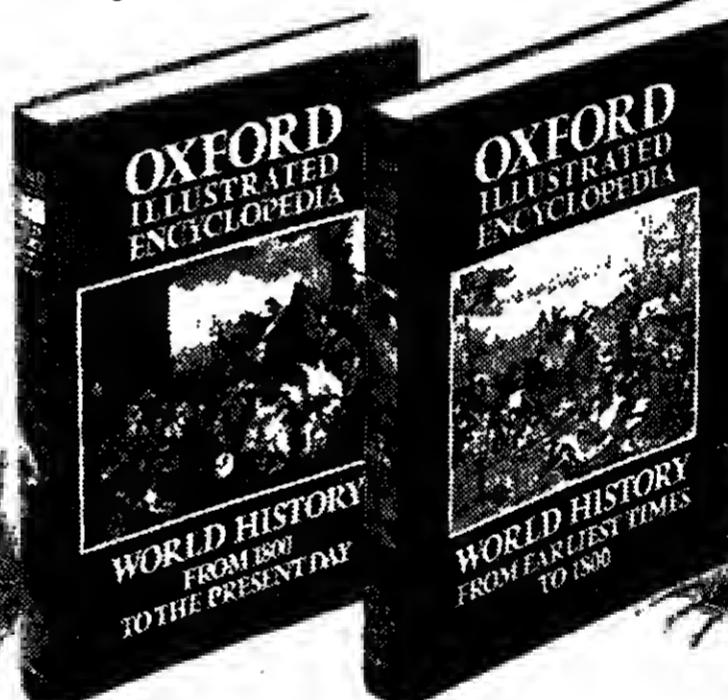
Agence France-Presse

AMALAPURAM, India (AP) — A fire at a newly discovered natural gas well has forced up to 10,000 villagers to flee their homes near India's southeastern coast, government officials said Tuesday.

No casualties have been reported in the blaze at a state-owned well, which broke out Sunday when an outflow of gas caught fire. Temperatures soared to 50 degrees Celsius (154 degrees Fahrenheit).

A. M. Bhatt, regional director of the state Oil and Natural Gas Corporation, said fire-fighters would need 10 to 40 days to cap the well.

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International Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

America and Chechnya

One sure sign of Boris Yeltsin's deepening frustration over Chechnya is Washington's deepening frustration over Boris Yeltsin. The more the Russian president fails either to subdue or to conciliate the breakaway enclave, the more the people in the American government find themselves worrying about whether he is the man to lead Russia or to conduct reform or to rule at all. Revisionists mount against Russia's continuing onslaughts on civilians. Mr. Yeltsin confesses that he has failed at least twice to get his army to stop the bombing. There is anxiety about his weakening political position and his evident personal unsteadiness.

There is no denying, nonetheless, that Washington has been restrained in its protests against the Russians' assault on Chechnya. Typically, on Sunday Vice President Al Gore called the bombing "a terrible mistake," but still left an impression of some detachment from the awful bloodshed being inflicted on the place. This mild response is not intended simply as a favor to Boris Yeltsin. It results from the fact that the United States continues to support the purpose of Russia's intervention and has been unable to get from there to a publicly comfortable or coherent place in regard to the brutal tactics by which the Russians are trying to achieve it.

The military intervention was preceded by three years of fruitless discussions and maneuvers; the purpose was to preserve the integrity of territory considered

Russian since the last century. Especially on a substantive issue where the American government believes that Russia is right, it is afraid of putting at risk a relationship being built on the sharing of many other important interests.

At home, the Yeltsin policy is under broad criticism for putting great stress on the progress of democracy and market reform. This criticism and its venting through the press are themselves gratifying evidence of Russian democratic evolution. A military power grab can never be ruled out. Still, the silver lining in this dark cloud is that finally Russia may be approaching a situation in which a check on arbitrary executive power comes most effectively from Russians.

People suggest that the United States could have stayed Boris Yeltsin's hand and avoided embarrassment by making clear that it was supporting not the man but the cause of democracy and reform. But then critics both in Washington and in Moscow would have observed that Bill Clinton was "distancing" himself from the only democratically elected leader Russia has ever had. The right course is to define American objectives broadly and to work with the elected government but to keep the horrors of the assault front and center in American concern. That is the way to help ensure that American interests can survive the buffeting of Chechnya, and of sure future disruptions, even if Boris Yeltsin does not.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Options for Algeria

The exhilaration of the Marseille hijack rescue has faded. The war in Algeria grinds remorselessly on, and gets worse by the month. If disaster is to be avoided on the southern shore of the Mediterranean, a change of course appears necessary. The change has to be carried out by Algerians, but they can be helped by Europe — not least by France, because France knows Algeria best.

There are three ways of trying to deal with what has happened in Algeria since early 1992, when that country's government expunged an election it was about to lose. Two of the three seem increasingly unlikely to work.

One is to carry on as before. That means accepting the present military regime in Algiers, giving it some help, and hoping it will eventually restore order. One part of France's policy-making establishment still argues that this is the only possibility, although recent remarks by the foreign minister, Alain Juppé, to the effect that France wants democracy in Algeria may be a finger pointing in a new direction.

Three years after that canceled 1992 election, plodding on regardless does not look like a promising idea. In the past year the death toll of Algeria's civil war has risen horribly. The generals' regime is in full control of very little of the country; the Christmas Eve hijackers were able to grab a foreign airliner on the tarmac of the capital's airport. On the Islamist side, the extremists, as usual in such wars, are gradually elbowing aside the relative moderates.

Opinion No. 2 is to try to fix a power-sharing deal. Let reasonable generals and reasonable Islamists, it is said, come together in a coalition; the matter of free elections can be set aside until later. The trouble is that this is what President Liamine Zeroual seems to have attempted four months ago. It did not work then, because even the milder Islamists would not settle for less than another election. After four months' more savagery, it looks even more academic.

What remains? The third option, the return to democratic principles that Mr. Juppé seems to point at. Some officials in Paris now believe that it was a mistake for

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Other Comment

North + South = One World

There used to be the North and the South, the rich countries and the poor. Globalization of the economy is making that distinction meaningless. Whole continents (Asia, South America) are in the process of joining the developed nations' club. At the same time, the Third World is penetrating the old industrialized societies: exclusion is becoming a massive and permanent phenomenon in the United States, and now in Europe.

The current return to world growth has been accompanied by an enormous redistribution of wealth among nations. It is also leading, everywhere, to a growing dissociation between economic and social factors. The same contradiction is seen increasingly in the "ex-North" and in the "ex-South": The economy is doing fine, society is doing poorly.

—Erik Israelowitz in *Le Monde* (Paris).

World Trade and Local Jobs: A Transition to Manage

By Bimal Ghosh

GENEVA — As the emerging economies of East Asia and Latin America make rapid strides and as countries like China, India and Indonesia seem likely to rank among the five biggest economies in the next 25 years, many business leaders and policymakers in the industrialized world feel insecure. The findings of a survey in November among 1,500 companies in seven West European countries reaffirm this.

Industrial countries account for more than half of the world output. At current rates, the industrial nations' share would fall to less than two-fifths of world output by 2020. China could emerge as the world's largest economy. Should this shift be a cause for concern?

True, a larger share of world output can give a country greater influence in the world economy. But there are limits. Big countries with large populations can have large economies, but they are not necessarily rich economies. Switzerland has a relatively small economy but one of the highest standards of living in the world.

Faster economic growth in developing countries does not hurt the rich countries, quite the contrary. By offering markets for industrial countries' goods and high profits on overseas investment, they help the rich countries reach still higher standards of living that they could not otherwise achieve. It is through such economic linkages among themselves, and not in isolation, that industrial countries build their prosperity in the first place.

In the 1950s and '60s, with huge inflows of U.S. aid and investment, the economies of war-devastated Europe and Japan grew fast. The relative position of the United States — which previously had accounted for about half of world output — declined, but its per capita income rose at the fastest rate in history.

During the 43 years before World War I, the U.S. economy grew twice as fast as Britain's. The latter's share of world industrial production fell. But without the pull of American prosperity, Britain's growth might well have been much slower.

With more than 35 million jobless people among them, many people in industrial countries fear that as developing countries increase their low-cost, labor-intensive exports, they will destroy jobs and depress wages in industrial countries.

True, the jump in developing countries' exports in recent years (their share of world exports of manufactures increased from 10 percent in 1970 to 22 percent in 1993) may have led to a fall in demand for unskilled manufacturing labor in rich countries.

Select at Least One Chief Soon, Please, for the WTO

By Roy Denman

BRUSSELS — Last year was a good one for world trade. The Uruguay Round of trade negotiations, the most extensive trade talks ever, was successfully concluded and ratified by the major participants. And agreement was reached to replace the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade with an updated, wider and stronger World Trade Organization to carry on the good work of trade liberalization.

But with 1995 barely underway, the clouds are already gathering. A United Nations summit on social development, to be held in Copenhagen in March, will see pressure to impose trade restrictions on imports produced by "substandard" labor.

The United States is teetering on the brink of isolationism. Congress has served notice that it will watch jealously the impact of the World Trade Organization on American sovereignty.

Sirens call on both sides of the Atlantic warn that if the developed countries do not soon raise fences to low-cost imports from developing countries, unemployment in the West will increase disastrously. The long-held belief in working toward free trade is everywhere being eroded.

So it is all the more important that the World Trade Organization get rapidly under way.

But the WTO can prosper only if it has a leader. On this there is no agreement. Its director-general, Peter Sutherland, whose dynamism and powers of persuasion saved the Uruguay Round at the last moment, announced last year that he would stay on only until a successor could be found.

There are three candidates.

One is from a developing country, Carlos Salinas de Gortari, the recently retired president of Mexico, and he is backed by the United States. Another is a former Italian trade minister, Renato Ruggiero, backed by the European Union. The third is a former South Korean trade minister, Kim Chulsoo, who enjoys wide

recognition in Asia.

The result could be a standoff. That is what happened recently in the case of the OECD, after a long and not particularly dignified squabble essentially between France on the one hand and Canada and the United States on the other. This has not done the OECD much good. If the same fate were to befall the WTO it would matter much more, for there real trade, trillions of dollars' worth, is at stake.

Governments are confused about how to run the WTO. This is hardly surprising. Foreign affairs

el, between more than 100 countries over a vast agenda, brought general agreement among the participants that a political hand was needed. So there are two job descriptions.

One is for a charismatic figure, able to defend effectively and publicly the cause of free trade, who would travel the world, deal directly with leading politicians, address their concerns, be prepared to holler at them and, where necessary, act as a high-level broker. He would need to spend time with the U.S. Congress and take some lesson on dealing with it from Bob Strauss.

The second is for a Super Techocrat who would remain in Geneva, master the formidable intricacies, and persuade and cajole the various committees into action and sense. This job cannot be left to one of the director-general's deputies; it is as important as the first.

If the job could be divided on these lines, much as those of a company's chairman and chief executive officer often are, they would be easier to fill. There is a strong case for giving the first one to Mr. Salinas. The developing countries make up more than two-thirds of WTO membership and say it's time for higher-level representation. If the developed countries want to keep these countries in the fold, they should not blackball a strongly backed developing country candidate when he appears.

The other job could easily be filled from the ranks of the European Union. But the decision needs to be made soon.

Why Not an American?

THE devaluation of the peso had been planned for more than a year. The Mexican government delayed the devaluation until after its August 1994 presidential election to avoid angering millions of Mexican voters. As a courtesy to U.S. politicians, Mexico waited until after the U.S. elections in November and approved of the GATT accord by the U.S. Congress.

Why Mexico be so sensitive about GATT? Bill Clinton promised to back Mexico's outgoing president, Carlos Salinas de Gortari, as the head of the new World Trade Organization.

However, the European nations, working with emerging nations in Africa and the Caribbean, outmaneuvered the White House and put together a majority voting bloc to elect an Italian. Publicity about that scheme also was delayed until after the passage of GATT, to avoid angering the American people.

The United States is the largest buyer of goods and services in the world. Wouldn't it make sense to have a U.S. citizen in charge of the WTO? This idea was never even discussed.

— Ross Perot, commenting in the *Los Angeles Times*.

Gossip, Churlishness, Slant and Other Performing Arts

By A. M. Rosenthal

that make up the stock in trade of a newspaper or magazine: trust, trust, trust.

Most of the things that bother me I have complained about before and will again. But something else has crept up on journalism.

It is particularly dangerous to the print press, but it happens on television — the networks every Sunday and CNN every day.

On these programs, specified print journalists hire out to play specified political roles. A couple always perform as the show's conservatives, a couple as its liberals. They interview real politicians, asking questions usually designed to make liberal or conservative points, to put a liberal or conservative squeeze on the

bring out interesting information, not concentrate on their own political beliefs. On some shows, like "Meet the Press," that is still usually true, for reporters and for columnists like William Safire and David Broder.

Some of the journalists write from a liberal or conservative point of view consistently. Others do not take up their ideological positions publicly until they appear as regulars on the shows; they may have been a bit of a surprise to their editors.

In either case, press brothers and sisters, the question is the same: This is journalism?

Print reporters and columnists originally appeared on news shows to talk or ask questions straight. The assumption was that their expertise would

A Year of Junk Reading by the Pageful

By Joann Byrd

REYNOLDS and LORI ANDERSON, the co-chairs of the Washington Post, in which a long version of this article appeared.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1895: On the Tabledcloth

PARIS — Usually the figureheads of eminent men are reproduced in pipe-bowls or stick-handies. Few residents in Paris can have failed to meet with miniature heads of M. de Thiers, Gambetta, Grévy and General Boulanger. M. Casimir-Perier has not escaped the common lot: says the *Figaro*; but his marked features have not yet adorned the bowl of a pipe. A manufacturer has just produced a tablecloth, the center of which is adorned with a bust of the President of the Republic, in a dress suit and wearing his decorations.

Coverage of Rush Limbaugh and Oliver North demonstrated the media's surprise at conservative power. Coverage of other stories — Whitewater, Woodstock II, Generation X, Rush Limbaugh, Oprah, the Wonder Bra, Heidi Fleiss, Joey Buttafuoco, Barbie's 35th birthday, Kurt Cobain, Bill Clinton, in declining order after

O. J. Simpson.

Tonya Harding, Michael Jackson and Lisa Presley, the British royal, John and Loriene Bobbitt, Michael Jackson and the British royal family are others.

We look for deeper meaning in the results to ombudsman: "In the first year that I've been reporting the top sensationalized stories, there's never been a story that came close to the Simpson case in terms of coverage — a remarkable achievement, considering that the real trial is just getting under way."

The list, in declining order after

O. J. Simpson:

• the "Gee, Dad, they did it first" syndrome — picking up

damaging, unsubstantiated stories from gutter press and television;

• the foul spread of unnecessary and deliberate cruelty and meanness;

• across the country the increasing politicization of news by editorializing in the news columns;

I do not understand why mainstream editors and publishers, except those of a few circulation-frantic tabloids, permit any of these journalistic deformations to flourish. In time, trends toward editorialization, gossip or dirt meanness are picked up by readers and advertisers. Out the window then go the three basic items

with the "official" reopening of the promised era of perpetual peace, Marshal Foch tells the nations their duty is to be prepared for conflict. "It takes two to make a quarrel," says Marshal Foch, "but one is enough to start a fight."

1945: France Is Courted

NEW YORK — The prestige of Paris as a fashion center is assured, according to William E. Robinson, vice-president of the New York Herald Tribune. Mr. Robinson believes that while "France may not be the power capital of Europe, it will be a gathering place for artists, writers, diplomats, industrialists and educators. With virtually no army, no wealth to contribute to the outside, with ostensibly no great political power, France is being intensively courted as a great beauty and a prize by England on the one hand and Russia on the other."

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OPINION

Detroit Needs to Start Plugging In

By Jessica Mathews

NEW YORK — A mighty struggle is under way between the internal combustion engine and its potential successors that bears watching. The stakes are huge. Who the winners will be in the \$500 billion global automotive industry is just the beginning. The long-term demand for oil, and therefore the political and economic future of the Middle East, is part of the picture. So is the impact of air pollution on human health, agriculture and climate.

Electric cars are the only near-term replacement for conventional

As electric car innovation picks up, Detroit's first defense against government mandates ('it can't be done') is giving way to its second ('we can do it, but it will cost too much').

engines that could dramatically cut both air pollution and oil demand. They could also crack the dominance of the established automakers over this huge industry.

No upstart can compete with the hundreds of billions of dollars that have been invested in the internal combustion engine. But an electric vehicle, while more sophisticated in some respects, is a much simpler device with hundreds fewer moving parts. Small, new companies can compete on those terms. Many believe, as one top executive predicted, that theirs will be "the computer industry all over again" with the Big Three playing the part of IBM.

Detroit wants to keep a technological competition between conventional and electric cars from even occurring, by keeping the struggle political. It has been working to undo California's requirement that beginning in 1998 a rising fraction of new cars be "zero emission vehicles," and to prevent other states from following suit.

So far, against considerable pressure, Governor Pete Wilson of California has stuck to the plan, and the Environmental Protection Agency has just approved a petition from 12 Eastern states to impose it. Two of these states, New York and Massachusetts, have adopted the California standard by law.

But EPA hopes that by approving the stiff standard for the Northeast, it will improve the chances of a compromise proposal to market a much cleaner—but not zero emissions—car nationally.

In public, Detroit grumbles about that, but it welcomes the option because it would keep electric cars at bay. EPA says that without the compromise Congress will weaken the Clean Air Act—adding another to the administration's list of preemptive surrenders to the Republicans. What is really going on is that having made much of its research partnership with Detroit on new car technology, the administration is uncomfortably stuck with a partner that is dead set against making a leap into a new technological era.

With the pace of electric car innovation picking up around the world, Detroit's traditional first line of defense against government mandates ("it can't be done") is giving way to its second ("we can do it, but it will cost too much"). The Big Three price their electric vehicles at \$100,000 and assert that even by 1998 they will cost \$12,000, to \$20,000 more than comparable conventional cars and trucks. To make electric cars sell, Detroit claims, companies will have to subsidize them heavily, artificially lowering the price and raising that of conventional cars to compensate.

Much of this is balderdash. Auto companies' normal practice is to spread research and development costs across all models. General Motors did not load the \$5 billion it spent developing the Saturn onto the new line or complain that its other models had to "subsidize" the new one. There is a stiffer test—in the marketplace—of critics' charges that Detroit's electric prices are inflated for the purpose of discouraging the new technology: Electric cars and pickups made by other American producers are selling for \$15,000 to \$45,000. Peugeot says it plans to market electric cars this year for less than \$11,000.

The key question is what the price of electric cars will be in 1998 when the market niche guaranteed by California and by mandated government purchases of electric vehicles will provide many companies with annual sales of 5,000 units.

A new study from Tufts University concludes that even these small economies of scale will drop the price of today's technology by 35 percent to 45 percent, making the cost of owning and operating an electric car competitive with a conventional one. Technological improvements, which have been rapid in recent months, will bring electric car prices down even further and push performance up.

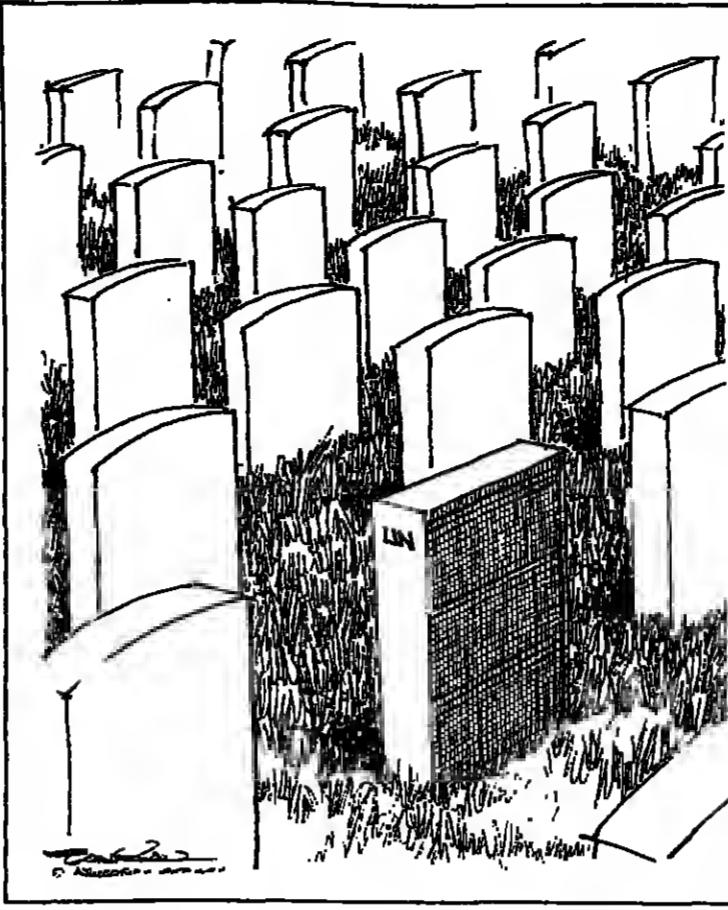
In short, the risks of California's technology-forcing gamble, which

seemed overly daring to many a year or two ago, do not now appear to be primarily technological. The greater dangers are more administrative and managerial: that the infrastructure won't be ready to service electric-car drivers, or that the early deadline could lock in inferior technology.

There are solutions to these problems. The one irretrievable mistake the United States could make is the struggle between Detroit and the California standard drags on, as it will, would be to allow it to become a parochial, ideological struggle over the merits of government regulation and to forget that this is a high-stakes global competition.

Companies in Europe and Japan, where high gasoline prices and a surplus of electricity make the competition with conventional cars much easier, are hard at work. If electric vehicles succeed (and it is still a sizable if), the benefits to the countries whose national automotive industries capture the lead in this marketplace will be enormous.

The writer is a senior fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations. She contributed this comment to The Washington Post.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Canada Leads the Pack

Regarding the report "Buoyant '95 Is Forecast for Richest Economies" (Dec. 21):

Your story reported everything, it seems, about the recently released OECD economic forecast, except the main story—Canada.

It is the Canadian economy that outperformed the other 24 industrialized nations of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development last year, and it is forecast to do so again this year.

Apparently it is not only our currency which European and American traders sell short.

PETER J. DAWES,
Toronto.

A Slur From on High

Regarding "Reflections From Canada's Literary Zeus" (Features, Dec. 19):

As a Canadian, I bristle at Canada being referred to by Robertson Davies, the "literary Zeus," as a "dominion," when that insulting status ceased to exist several decades ago.

Canada is a federation and a member of the Commonwealth. What is more, many Canadians, in-

cluding myself, would be happier with a republic, the United Provinces of Canada, for instance. This would certainly incite the Quebec separatists to reconsider their policy to create a separate country—and who needs a decadent British monarchy 5,000 miles away?

GERALD R. HASTINGS,
Monaco.

Bangladesh Moves Up

Regarding the editorial "Rich World, Poor World" (Jan. 3):

In making a point, the Washington Post editorial uses the phrase "even in a country as poor as Bangladesh..." May I note that Bangladesh's poverty is often exaggerated. With a gross domestic product of \$149 billion, measured in terms of purchasing power, Bangladesh is among the top 30 economies in the world. It is above Nigeria, Hong Kong, Vietnam, Singapore, New Zealand and several other countries.

Though it is the most densely populated country in the world and has had to fight constantly with nature for survival, Bangladesh has made substantial progress in its short life of 23 years. The country has doubled its gross domestic product, contained in-

flation at below 2 percent, slowed population growth, immunized 92 percent of its children against major diseases and made safe water available to 90 percent of its people. It now produces enough food to feed its population of 116 million.

Nor is Bangladesh as dependent on aid as is generally believed. In 1991, 57 countries received higher per-capita aid than Bangladesh.

MUSTAFIZUZ RAHMAN,
Embassy of Bangladesh,
Beijing.

Remember Balkan History

Regarding "In Memoriam," an advertisement in the Dec. 30 newspaper:

The honorable men who grieve for the loss of moral values in Europe and America should spare us the rage and mockery of their memorandum and inspire us instead by enlisting as soldiers in an international brigade to fight and die for freedom in the trenches of Bosnia.

Europeans and Americans must repudiate those of our leaders who have proved hopelessly ignorant about Balkan history and who have too long begged themselves with illusions of their omnipotence in international affairs.

Traveling in CyberBosnia, Sometimes Far From War

By Clancy Sigal

LOS ANGELES — As a child, I liked to invent countries. Eskimonia was a sovereign nation just north of Canada. Titania was an undersea republic founded by survivors of the ocean liner's fateful collision with a North Atlantic iceberg.

I don't know why I fantasized so. Perhaps it was my helpless response

MEANWHILE

to the spread of European fascism, which I feared would destroy all the real places, like France and England. I had read about in school.

Today, feeling helpless again as Sarajevo passes in 1,000th day of siege—longer even than Leningrad's agony—I have retreated to an imaginary place I call CyberBosnia.

Only this time it is real. CyberBosnia is a cosmopolitan, non-denominational and besieged nation of E-mail users in the former Yugoslavia. All it takes is a computer modem to flag your return e-mail address into cyberspace. Thus, I have made close electronic friends in Sarajevo like Faish, Kenan, Tarik and Drazen, whom I have never seen

but who have become as real as my next-door neighbor.

"Sorry for delayed response," Kenan wrote not long ago. "An electricity is major problem in Sarajevo. Gas is no more a problem because there is no gas at all. Chetniks [Serbs] are shooting more and more. They use 'Majutka' rockets. 'Majutka' is anti-tanks weapon, remote-controlled. Range of that weapon is only 3 km., but with extremely precision. One rocket fell yesterday on Ministry of Internal Affairs building. I saw that because I stood on street, 200 m. far from building.

"What I eat? Something like dog-food, donated by UNHCR [UN High Commissioner for Refugees]. More or less, it's a flour, rice, bean ... How I sleep? It's cold, we have no fuel or energy for warming. So, I sleep quite good, but I'm angry in the morning."

That's about the worst complaint so far. Most E-mail friends never whine or moan. The famed Sarajevo sense of humor is alive and well.

Faith and I argue about his taste for gloomy German movies. Kenan, into country music, wants to know if I have heard the Dixie Chicks. He is learning the slide guitar, while his friend Nermir practices the banjo. They think the theme song from "Deliverance" is the greatest.

We almost never talk politics. Or much about the war. My friends seem to need to feel a personal touch. They are overjoyed by my wife's pregnancy, and we waste time debating with "ethnic cleansing" in Bosnia-Herzegovina; and tomorrow, in the age-old tradition of Balkan brutality, the Muslims can be expected to bear down on the twin Christian tribes in some new holy war.

In the inexorable rhythm of Balkan history, the traditional antagonists will be bludgeoning and bloodying the area into the future as they have for centuries past. The signatories of the "memorandum" should refrain from public pronouncements about involvement in the Balkan imbroglio; their counsels have failed miserably.

JOHN A. BROGAN 3d,
Hamburg.

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Mr. Sigal is a screenwriter and novelist. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

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A Walk On Elvis's Wild Side

'Him' Explores Mythomania

By Vincent Canby
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The place is limbo, the time an unspecified present. At the start of "Him," Christopher Walken's woefully conceived, fantastical new play, Elvis Presley (Walken), identified as Him in the program, looks rather more trim than when he left us more than 17 years ago as a bloated wreck of a man, dependent on chemicals and disconnected from the reality of day.

He wears an understated Las Vegas jumpsuit and cape of what seems to be green velvet, cut full though he no longer has a belly to hide. He's surprisingly healthy, and he's definitely fed up.

He's furious with Bro (Rob Campbell), his runty twin brother, who was still-born all those years ago and whom he now accuses of feeding on his "oceanic public memory." It's Bro, he says, who's responsible for the stories of Elvis sightings that litter the supermarket tabloids. "It's just fun," says Bro. "They want you to come back."

According to "Him," he may well be here.

As the Elvis legend calls the faithful to his Graceland shrine in Memphis, it has called Walken to write and star in this jocular contemplation of mythomania, presented in the style of the theater of the absurd.

"Him" opened Thursday at the Joseph Papp Public Theatre and closed Sunday. This is not the critics' fault. The play, which has the look and sound of a work in progress, has been in previews since Dec. 13.

Presented without an intermission, "Him" begins with a certain amount of dizzy promise and ends, approximately 75 minutes later, with the only sequence in the play that comes close to realizing it.

In between, "Him" is cluttered with murky thoughts expressed in windy speeches, illustrated by anecdotes that have no point, though the general idea seems not to be a foolish one.

As directed by Jim Simpson on Kyle Chepulis's handsomely spare platform set, it's a succession of taken on fame, innocence and emotional befuddlement, written and staged as burlesque sketches.

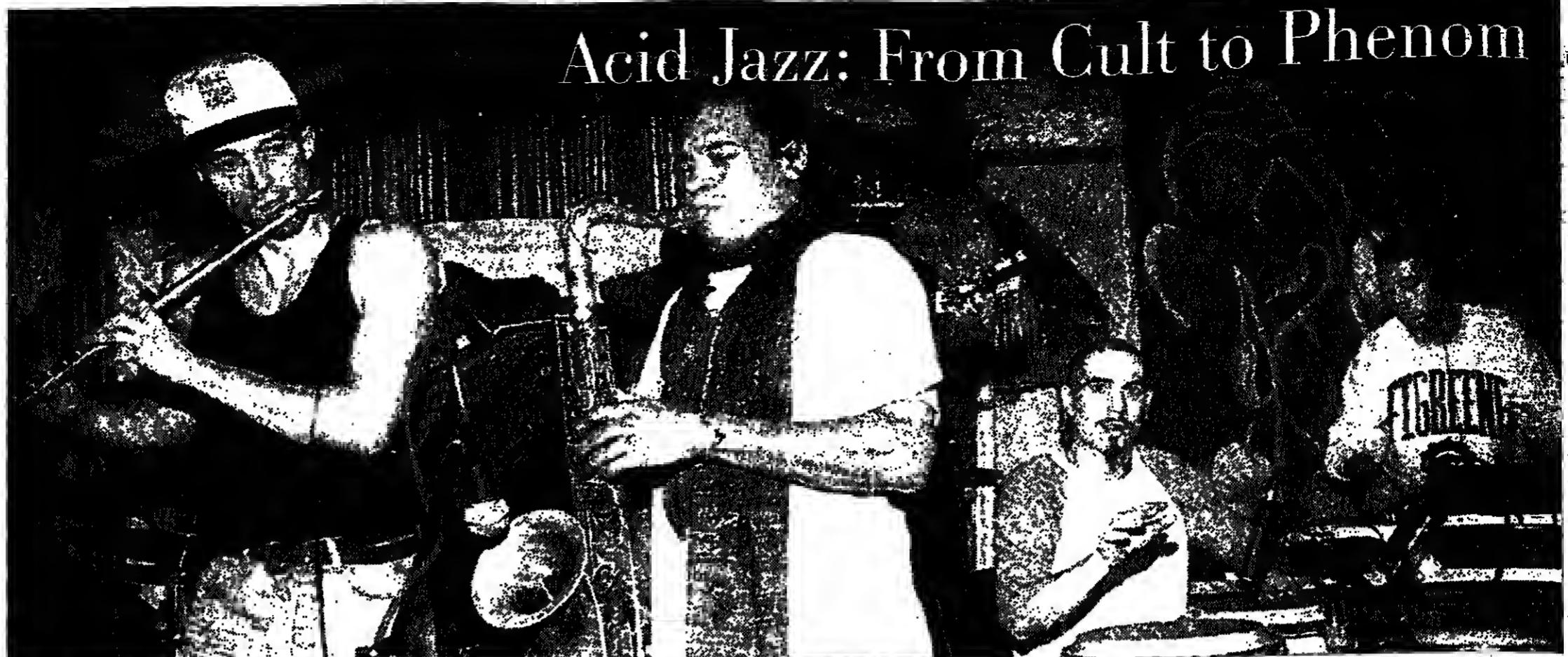
When Elvis recalls the day of his death from what was officially listed as cardiac arrhythmia, he listens appalled as the doctors make the decision to pull the plug on him. Says the nurse: "We're dealing with someone who's brain-damaged to some extent." Says Elvis: "I could live with that," but the plug is pulled anyway.

Through it all, Elvis offers lengthy and opaque commentaries, with incidental music supplied by Organ Donor, a four-member rock combo seated in a small pit to the back and left of the playing platform.

WALKEN'S most cheering and refreshingly absurd invention: Elvis did not die on a Memphis hospital. Instead, he plotted his disappearance and transportation to a clinic in Morocco.

There he underwent hormone treatments as the first steps toward his rebirth as a woman. All this is introduced by Mel (Baron Heyman), a garrulous old truckdriver who first noticed the resemblance between a dinner waitress and the late King of Rock.

Though Elvis's transformation was not surgically complete, Mel reports that he first felt sympathy for the former star, then the stirrings of carnal desire. In burlesque drag as Her, Walken is a hoot, especially when he thinks about the old days, missing his daughter, Lisa Marie, and her new husband, Michael. He's tempted to reveal himself to the world, but he's concerned by how his "fans" would react to the drastic changes I've undergone," he says. "From now on, I want to be plain old me."



Richard Worth, left, and Jay Rodriguez of the Groove Collective, Simon Richmond of Palm Skin Productions and the deejay Chillfree at the turntable — acid jazz jamming in New York. David Cohn for The New York Times

By Guy Garcia
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It's only 10 P.M. on a frigid Friday at the Mercury Lounge, a dimly lighted East Village club, and a 10-man acid jazz band called the Groove Collective is already heating things up.

As congas, drums and electric bass lay down a pulsing Latin-tinged beat, the players begin a free-flowing jam that builds from interlocking riffs on keyboards, horns and vibraphones into a galloping jazz groove. Soon the dance floor is packed with a multiracial mix of hipsters in their 20s and 30s, all nodding and bobbing in the percolating beat.

"It's so refreshing," says Kenneth Willard, 29, a photographer who has recently discovered the acid jazz scene. "I've always loved jazz, but it kind of died out. And I've gotten so tired of rap and grunge. Acid jazz is really positive."

Since it emerged from London's dance club underground five years ago, acid jazz has grown from a cult into a global phenomenon. A fertile fusion of traditional jazz, '70s soul and funk, Latin percussion

and hip-hop rhythms, it has spread from England to America via acid jazz parties staged at clubs like the Cooler and the Supper Club in New York, Brass in Los Angeles and Soul Sance in Philadelphia.

Acid jazz has also taken root in Germany, Brazil and Japan, where local musicians are concocting their own derivations. As a result, some originators of acid jazz have begun to shy away from the term, which they feel no longer describes the diversity of the new hybrid. They prefer names like street soul, electro, jazz not jazz, hip-hop and alternative rhythm 'n' blues.

With its upbeat vibe, underground allure and funky beat, acid jazz by whatever name bridges the musical gap between neo-beatniks in their 20s and middle-aged baby boomers. And by tapping the black roots of modern pop, it has introduced a new generation of listeners to vintage jazz and soul.

"It's definitely the hippest thing out there right now," observes Jared Hoffman, president of Instinct records, in New York. "You go to any bar or downtown boutique, and this is what you're hearing. It's still underground, but it's growing."

Now acid jazz may be poised to enter the American mainstream. Its increasing influence has been noted in recent months by both Rolling Stone and Billboard magazines; Billboard devoted most of the cover of its Dec. 17 issue to acid jazz.

The commercial and critical success of groups like Digable Planets, the Brand-New Heavies and Us3, whose album "Hand on the Torch," has sold more than 700,000 copies in the United States alone, has piqued the interest of major record companies. Island records, for example, has issued a follow-up to its popular compilation "The Rebirth of Cool." Geffen, Sony, Mercury and Warner Brothers all have albums by acid jazz artists due early this year, including new disks by the New York soul-jazz band Repercussions and England's Jamiroquai.

Meanwhile, smaller, independent labels like Instinct, Talkin' Loud in London and Ubiquity in San Francisco are continuing to produce a stream of vintage jazz-funk reissues — acid jazz anthologies and albums by new artists like Greyboy and Thelita.

The cross-generational appeal of acid jazz has revitalized the careers of jazz and soul musicians like Bobby Byrd, who was the co-writer and sang on James Brown's "Sex Machine" and who recently released his first studio album "On the Move." on Instinct.

Warner Brothers has jumped on the reissue bandwagon with Mwandishi, a double CD of tracks by Herbie Hancock that he recorded with a fusion jazz ensemble for the label between 1970 and 1972.

Acid jazz is also inspiring creative collaborations between jazz veterans and younger stars. "Stolen Moments: Red Hini and Cool" pairs traditional jazz masters like Hancock and Donald Byrd with up-and-coming artists like the rapper and producer Guru and the singer MC Shell NdegeOcello.

"It's the music of this decade," asserts Byrd, who worked with Guru on the 1993 jazz-hip-hop album "Jazzamatazz."

FOR Byrd the union of hip-hop and jazz was not only natural but inevitable. "The jazz of the 1920s and 1930s was always the music of the kids and the people," says Byrd, who is currently at work on "Jazzamatazz, Vol. 2" and a new incarnation of his pioneering jazz group, the Blackbyrds.

"Jazz was always a dance music until Miles Davis cut the tempo and it became

more of a concert hall experience," he says. "Now it's returning to its roots."

Hancock's new record, "Dis Is Da Drum," will be released by Mercury early this year. He describes the record as a mix of African and American street beats overlaid with jazz melodies played on acoustic and electronic instruments.

Gilles Peterson, of Talkin' Loud and the London disk jockey credited with coining the term "acid jazz," now rejects it as too outdated to be meaningful. What started as a lark when he mixed classic jazz numbers with Brazilian percussion tracks and electronic "acid house" dance beats in the late 1980s has evolved into an array of styles that ranges from the electronically sampled jazz groove of Us3 to the eclectic hip-hop of Urban Species to the soulful pop of the Brand-New Heavies.

"To me, the spirit of acid jazz is something that was happening in 1989-90, and then it sort of translated differently in different places and became different things," Peterson explains, who now prefers the term "alternative mix." "So that's why I say that acid jazz, as a term, is dead. But if you look at it on a more overall level, it's definitely something that's happening right now."

Looking Back at John Osborne and a Lifetime of Anger

When the playwright John Osborne died late last month in England, it seemed that only moments before he had shaken the British theater to its foundations. John Mortimer — novelist, playwright and translator — remembers those days in this article he wrote for The New York Times.

By John Mortimer

ON Christmas Eve died John Osborne, an unexpected Christian. At 63, his voice of perpetual protest, sometimes magnificent, often vitriolic, occasionally intolerable, always dramatic, was silent.

With it vanished the amused, often quite gentle charm, which was only known to his friends. His singular achievement was to have created a total revolution in the British theater.

The 1950s were a pretty dull time in England. The excitement of the war, and the Labor victory that followed it, had drained away. The theater was a place for respectful revivals.

There were almost no new playwrights. And then, in 1956, an unemployed young actor, living on a barge in the Thames, saw an advertisement in The Stage asking for

new plays for the Royal Court (Shaw's old theater), which had been taken over by George Devine. John Osborne sent in "Look Back in Anger," and we are still reaping the benefits of its extraordinary

strangely enough, "Look Back in Anger" was, in shape, a conventional well-made play of the sort that might have been constructed by Noel Coward or Terence Rattigan. What made it different was that Jimmy Porter, the play's antihero, was the first young voice to cry out for a new generation that had forgotten the war, mistrusted the welfare state and mocked its established rulers with boredom, anger and disgust. It was the first play that got a laugh out of the royal family, and the work gave birth to a long line of sullen young men, often from the north of England, racked with mysterious longings and ill-defined resentment.

But better news for us than all that, "Look Back in Anger" burst open the gates to a flood of new British playwrights. Now we could find fresh voices the way the American theater had already done with Tennessee Williams and Arthur Miller.

It didn't happen immediately. The first night was not a success, and the critics were unenthusiastic. "You didn't expect them to like it, did you?" the director, Tony

Richardson, asked the discouraged author. But that Sunday, Kenneth Tynan, the most influential of the younger critics, wrote a rave review in which he protested that he couldn't love anyone who didn't like "Look Back in Anger."

When Osborne announced that he was writing a new play, George Devine hoped that there would be a part for Laurence Olivier, said, "Laurence who?" But he and Olivier produced a rare piece of stage magic. "The Entertainer" comes from Osborne's best-loved tradition, the British music hall, which reached its height at the end of the last century as a great popular art with brave, sexy and, for that period, outrageous performers.

A T one moment of great grief, Archie Rice, played by Olivier, burst out singing in the deep, tragic tones of Bessie Smith and collapsed slowly at the side of the stage. There has been no more effective moment in the theater since.

In "Luther," Osborne had Albert Finney struggling with his conscience and his constipation and managed, as a British critic said, to get a West End audience fascinated by the problem of salvation through faith.

The plays after "Inadmissible Evidence"

and "A Patriot for Me" may have been less satisfactory, but Osborne remained a great dramatic writer.

The targets changed, the enemy was no longer the establishment, the culturally pretentious, or the girls with men in country houses who set out to snare and smother men. Now the great fusillade of words was aimed at the young, backpackers, gay-rights activists, trendy priests and all those who would turn the world gray in the name of political correctness.

All he said was calculated to grab the attention of the audience and keep it listening, as when he made the terminally politically incorrect boast, "I have been blessed with God's two greatest gifts, to be born English and heterosexual."

Did he mean all he said, or were his words theatrical in the sense that they hovered above reality? Does it mean that in the end we all need a sense of outrage in the theater since.

He wrote a brilliant volume of autobiography, "A Better Class of Person," an unforgettable account of the suffocating values of lower-middle-class English life with a mother whom he turned with great dramatic effect into the villain of the piece. Englishmen aren't meant to criticize their mothers, but the book, and its sequel, "Al-

most a Gentleman," struck a chord with many readers.

After his first success, Osborne wrote "A Letter of Hate" to the Tribune magazine in which he damned England and his countrymen, in fact, he was as English as Dr. Johnson or Chesterton. He had no sympathy with politicians who "proclaim I believe in Britain," meaning that what they believe in is a Tory Britain, and that if you suggest that there are a whole lot of things about Britain that stink, then you are a cad."

At his most discontented he said he regarded the idea of exile from his native land as chilling a prospect as the bang of a prison door closing on him.

It was said that Osborne's grandfather had once had an affair with the music hall star and somewhat risqué singer Marie Lloyd. His was what John Osborne saw as the golden age, the turn of the century, when audiences knew Kipling and Shakespeare, and the Bible was still in beautiful English.

Osborne's anger was in defense of old values of courage and honor. It was often unreasonable, wonderfully ill-considered and always, as he wrote of Tennessee Williams's plays, "full of private fires and personal visions worth a thousand statements of a thousand politicians."

Doubleheader: An Inspired Pairing of Rogues and Dangerous Allies

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — One play is just a play; two are an event. The recent history of English-speaking drama from "Nicholas Nickleby" across 15 years to "Angels in America" suggests that audiences like going for the double attraction especially if the joins are inventive.

For the Royal Court and now his new Out of Joint touring company, the director Max Stafford-Clark has already given us the double of Timberlake Wertenbaker's "Our Country's Good" and the play it's about, "The Recruiting Officer."

As portrayed originally by Etherege in 1676, Rochester was a likable kind of rogue and rake who had a way with the ladies but remained oddly unpopular with audiences, which explains why the play was largely neglected for about 200 years.

As portrayed by Jeffreys now in "The Libertine," he is a far more complex and even sinister character positively eager to inspire audience loathing but always aware

that nobody can ever hate himself as much as he does.

David Westhead, doubling the leads in both plays, offers a stunning and seaborne libertine: He haunts "The Man of Mode,"

hurking backstage while it is first performed to remind the cast that life just isn't like that, rather as though the real Macbeth were to be found wandering around the theater explaining how little Shakespeare understood what it really felt like to be a murderous King of Scotland in difficult times.

When it comes to the real thing, Etherege's dark Restoration romp, Stafford-Clark's team seems less entirely sure of itself: Having given us Jeffreys's gloss on the piece, they are uncertain of its originality.

Nevertheless, this is a fascinating insight into the process of period playmaking, and the second that Stafford-Clark has given us. The real Rochester, as exhausted by Jeffreys, was the most dangerous of Charles II's allies and friends: A royalist who was at the same time radically anti-monarchist and deeply subversive, an atheist who finished up a born-again Christian and a lyric poet who traded in pornography, he was a vastly more complex character than Etherege was prepared to write, and Jeffreys has hilariously managed to lift him away from his period, so that we end up with a character out of an early John Osborne trade rampaging through the peripety of an altogether other age and tradition.

At the Lyric Studio and soon also in a national tour, another actor's cooperative, the Empty Space group, has an equally courageous but none too successful staging of Virginia Woolf's "To the Lighthouse."

This, one of Woolf's more obscure and least dramatic works, is the one about the literary folk in a seaside holiday and as a play it is just terrible, not least because

neither the director, Andrew Haines, nor the adapter, Julia Lerner, seems to have worked out quite what they are trying to do.

For those who know the book intimately and lovingly, it might make sense to have a cast of four perform highlights from it; for those who have not read it recently, the staging makes almost no sense of any kind, an unfathomable sequence of interior monologues, many of which sound like one of Alan Bennett's more brilliant Woolf parodies and none of which are helped by having the versatile quartet burst into moments of mirthless and tuneless singing. We are all here afraid of Virginia Woolf.

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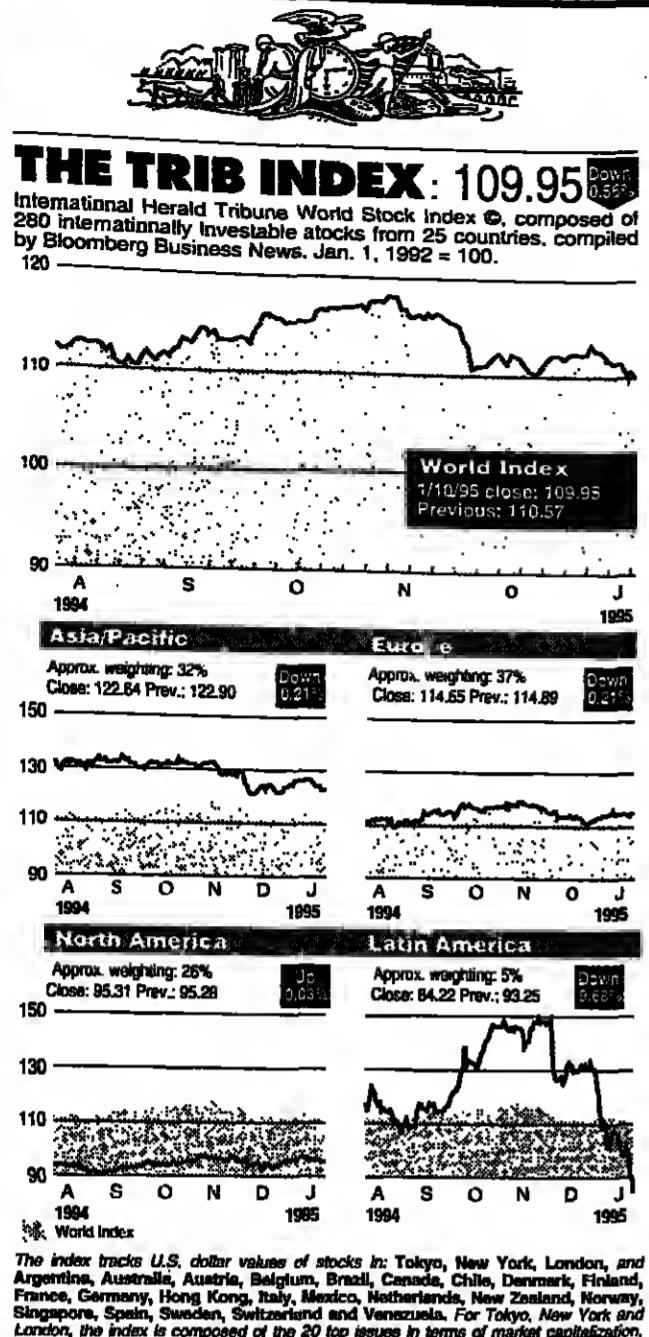
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America Samoa	033-1000	Cyprus +	080-900-01	Ireland +	1-800-55-2001	Nicaragua (Mobile Network) +	02-171
Antigua (Islands) +	1-800-354-1053	Czech Republic +	00-027-1077	Israel +	172-02-2727	Norway +	800-1987
Argentina +	00-1-800-777-1111	Democrat. Rep. of Congo +	1-800-777-1077	Italy +	172-02-2727	Norway +	00-000-14-877
Armenia +	8-10-135	Ecuador +	171	Japan (00) +	000-55-877	Norway +	00-000-14-877
Australia (Open) +	1-800-551-0100	Egypt (00) +	256-4777	Japan (00) +			



The index tracks U.S. dollar value of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and Amsterdam, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. For Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the top stocks are backed.

Industrial Sectors							
Tit. class	Prev. close	% change	Tit. class	Prev. close	% change		
Energy	110.97	111.37	-0.38	Capital Goods	113.03	112.88	+0.13
Utilities	114.94	117.37	-2.07	Raw Materials	130.55	131.58	-0.76
Finance	110.83	111.18	-0.49	Consumer Goods	102.79	103.26	-0.47
Services	106.61	107.79	-1.08	Miscellaneous	113.49	112.86	+0.58

For more information about the Index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to TRIB Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92260 Neuilly Cedex, France.

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MEDIA MARKETS

Slowly, Le Monde Changes

By Alan Riding

New York Times Service

PARIS — It is a measure of Le Monde's established place in France's political and intellectual world that as soon as the daily newspaper said it would change its design to make its pages more readable, it felt the need to reassure readers it would not change that much.

It has kept its word. Just two weeks after the 50th anniversary of its founding, the new Le Monde appeared on the stands on Monday with the same logo and same tabloid size as before, carrying its customary cartoon on the front page as well as inside pages of news and analysis uninterrupted by photographs.

"We are the daily of the French elite," Jean-Marie Colombani, the afternoon daily's editor, said recently. The implication is clear: Le Monde may want to increase its readership, but it is not about to turn populist to do so.

Still, a closer look at the new format shows that change is afoot. The paper's front-page editorial — sometimes signed, sometimes unsigned — has disappeared and, in its place, an American-style editorial page has been created, with two unsigned editorials and opinion pieces by outside contributors.

Its sections — international, France, society, economics, culture, and others — have been clearly defined. As a measure of the importance that Le Monde wants to give to economic news, its business and finance section is no longer tucked into the back of the paper.

Further, by introducing a new typography, redesigned pages, and, starting in March, a new weekend color magazine, the daily hopes to make itself more accessible to readers.

Pages of type are broken up more often by graphics and cartoons, though the only photos to appear so far are in advertisements.

Le Monde has good reasons to reach out. Its circulation has fallen to 330,000 from about 445,000 in 1980. It has also felt the squeeze of falling ad lineage in the last two years of the present recession, losing \$8.3 million in 1993 and \$3.8 million in 1994.

The paper hopes to break even this year by increasing readership 5 percent and to go into the black in 1996. Last month, Le Monde reorganized its corporate structure and is now looking for \$40 million from outside investors.

"If we had done nothing, we would have been practically forced to go into bankruptcy at the end of 1994," said Olivier Biffaud, who heads the association of about 200 journalists who own a one-third share of the newspaper's stock.

The "new world" — as Le Monde's word-playing publicists call it — arrives just four months after the left-of-center daily Libération was overhauled, changing its layout, doubling its size, and adding new sections in an effort to find new readers of its own.

For Le Monde, which was founded by Hubert Beuve-Mary in December 1944, just four months after the liberation of Paris from Nazi occupation, its main selling point remains its seriousness and independence.

Le Monde can at least feel confident that it has not lost its bite. Last year, President François Mitterrand said he had stopped reading the paper out of irritation with its criticism of the government. Inside Le Monde, of course, no one believed him.

(Reuters, AFX)

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates

	5	5	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	5.F.	5.F.	Yen	CS	Peseta	Jan. 10
Amsterdam	2,082	2,082	0.5245	0.5245	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207
Brussels	3,175	3,175	0.5250	0.5250	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207
Frankfurt	3,175	3,175	0.5245	0.5245	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207
London (c)	1,525	1,525	0.5245	0.5245	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207
Madrid	1,525	1,525	0.5245	0.5245	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207
New York (c)	1,525	1,525	0.5245	0.5245	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207
New York (p)	1,525	1,525	0.5245	0.5245	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207
Paris	5,273	5,273	0.5245	0.5245	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207
Tokyo	1,525	1,525	0.5245	0.5245	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207
Toronto	1,525	1,525	0.5245	0.5245	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207
1 ECU	1,228	1,228	0.5245	0.5245	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207
1 SFM	1,228	1,228	0.5245	0.5245	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207

Closes in Amsterdam, London, Milan, Paris, New York and Zurich. Rates in other centers:

To Tokyo rates of 3 yen.

a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; c: Units of 100; d: not quoted; N.A.: not available.

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per \$						
American peso	1.5617	British pound	1.6240	American peso	5.230	British pound	5.230
Austral. \$	1.3287	Canadian dollar	1.0170	Austral. \$	7.7500	Canadian dollar	7.7500
Austrian schill.	1.0170	Danish krone	1.1247	Austrian schill.	6.2700	Danish krone	6.2700
Brasil real	1.5235	Indian rupee	1.3125	Brasil real	1.2070	Indian rupee	1.2070
Canadian dollar	1.5113	Irish £	1.2062	Canadian dollar	1.2070	Irish £	1.2070
Chinese renminbi	26.06	Italian lira	1.0164	Chinese renminbi	26.06	Italian lira	1.0164
Deutsch kroen.	1.5655	Irish £	1.2062	Deutsch kroen.	1.2070	Irish £	1.2070
Egypt. pound	1.392	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2999	Egypt. pound	1.2070	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2999
Fran. franc	4.7676	Malaysian ringg.	2.532	Fran. franc	1.45	Malaysian ringg.	1.45

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Canadian dollar	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.5617	1.5617	1.5617	1.6240	1.6240	1.6240	1.6240
Deutsche mark	1.5235	1.5336	1.5336	1.2070	1.2070	1.2070	1.2070
Swiss franc	1.3283	1.3285	1.3285	1.2070	1.2070	1.2070	1.2070

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Agence France-Presse (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from Bloomberg, Reuters and AP.

Sweden Tightens Its Belt

Budget Is Tough On Welfare State

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STOCKHOLM — Swedish parents with small children and most employees on sick leave will see their government benefits trimmed under an austerity budget presented Tuesday by the Social Democratic government.

Even the royal family will have to tighten its belt if Parliament passes the proposed cuts.

Finance Minister Gunnar Persson called his plan "the most powerful package ever presented in Europe."

It marks a milestone in Sweden's retreat from the lavish welfare state that once made this country the envy of the industrialized world. But analysts say it would not restore confidence in the economy.

"This is not enough," said Carl Skogsborg, a bond analyst at JP Bank. "Just to stabilize the budget is not ambitious enough. We are already looking ahead to the supplementary budget in April."

Swedish government bond prices tumbled after details of the budget were released, pushed lower by comments from Björn Wohrath, head of the insurer Skandia Forsknings AB, which last year boycotted government bonds because of the state of Sweden's finances. Mr. Wohrath said he was unhappy with the new budget and that the boycott would continue.

The 1995-96 budget proposal contained cutbacks worth 21.7 billion kronor (\$2.9 billion) aimed at breaking the spiraling national debt.

Mr. Persson predicted the debt would stop growing by

See CUTBACKS, Page 12

Japan's Brokers Face Hard Times As Volume Slides

By Steven Brill

International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — The Tokyo stock market managed its first gain of the year on Tuesday but for most of Japan's brokers it was just another day of losses.

"With investors worried by the threat of inflation in the United States and doubts

fices close and work forces are trimmed through attrition and slower hiring.

"The Ministry of Finance is allowing them to bleed to death," said Alicia Ogawa, a financial industry analyst at Salomon Brothers Inc. in Tokyo.

The slow but steady process will provide a sense of order in Kabutocho, Tokyo's financial district, and among the public, but it will require the government to move cautiously in deregulating the industry, lest the powerful brokers overwhelm the small.

Already, Japan's Big Four — Nomura Securities Co., Nikko Securities Co., Daiwa Securities Co. and Yamachii Securities Co. — are expanding their share of trading on the Tokyo Stock Exchange. The new financial-services agreement will also give foreign houses, which have developed sophisticated financial products and trading techniques in less regulated overseas markets, more freedom to deploy their skills in Tokyo.

MARKET DIARY

Rush to Deutsche Mark Undermines the Dollar

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar fell against European currencies on Tuesday as investors flocked to the Deutsche mark and deserted Southern European currencies.

Unstable political outlooks in Spain and Italy drove the peseta

Foreign Exchange

and lira to record lows against the mark. This weakened the dollar because investors holding less actively traded currencies, like those of Southern Europe, often buy dollars and then sell those dollars for marks.

The dollar closed here at 1,5338 Deutsche marks, down from 1,5370 DM on Monday. It fell to 5,2965 French francs from 5,3145 francs and to 1,2825 Swiss francs from 1,2875 francs. The pound slipped to \$1.5615 from \$1.5635.

"The dollar got caught in the crossfire of mark buying for peripheral European currencies," said Tom Hoge, corporate currency trader for Bank of New York. "While that's going on,

it's tough for the dollar to gain any headway against the mark."

But the dollar did manage to gain against the yen, rising to 100.035 yen from 99.90.

Support against the Japanese currency came from Japan's agreement with the United States to let more foreign pension fund managers do business in the country, said Jeffrey Yu, senior currency trader at SunAmerica in New York.

Some support also came from comments from Robert Rubin, the U.S. Treasury secretary-designate. Mr. Rubin said he favored a strong dollar.

The dollar was not fazed by comments from Alan Greenspan, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, who testified before a joint meeting of the House and Senate budget committees. Mr. Greenspan said that if Congress dealt now with Social Security problems that are anticipated in the future, long-term interest rates would fall immediately.

He also said eliminating capital gains tax would cause little revenue loss.

(AFX Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

PESO: Problems Spread South

Continued from Page 11

1990, now yield 13.49 percent. The 1990 restructuring plan was suggested by Nicholas Brady, the former U.S. secretary of the Treasury.

U.S. Stocks

Meanwhile, Finance Minister Domingo Cavallo of Argentina met with investors in New York to try and convince them Argentina would not follow

the dollar's course and devalue its currency as well.

Brazilian officials similarly downplayed the 10 percent share drop. Foreign investment accounts for about a quarter of trading. Share prices rose 60 percent last year in Brazil, in part because of a surge in foreign investment.

Motorola Spurs Big Board Share prices in New York ended only modestly higher on Tuesday but computer shares, buoyed by record earnings for Motorola, posted major gains, the Associated Press reported from New York.

The Dow Jones industrial index, which had risen as much as 30.96 points in the session, closed 5.39 points higher, at 3,861.35. Advances outnumbered decliners by a ratio of 12 to 10 and volume surged to 351.27 million shares on the Big Board, up from 278.72 million shares on Monday.

Motorola, which rose as much as 4% to an all-time high of 63, closed up 2% at 61.3. The share listed a number of other computer shares as Intel climbed 3% to 66.4; IBM rose 1% to 76.6; and LSI Logic climbed 1% to 41.5.

Telefoco de Mexico tumbled along with other Mexican shares: its American depositary receipts tumbled 2% to 33%.

Motorola's 4.5% gain

was the largest in the market.

Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson's minority government will need the support of at least one other party for the budget to pass.

"These are necessary but painful savings," said Mr. Persson, adding the Social Demo-

Dow Jones Averages

Daily closing of the Dow-Jones Industrial average

Open High Low Last Chg.

INDUS 3624.51 3670.70 3651.35 3661.34 -5.32

TRANSM 1834.16 1833.14 1828.09 -1828.09 -0.05

FINANC 1296.02 1286.77 1275.02 1275.02 -6.15

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German Jobless Rate Rose Sharply in 1994

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BONN — Unemployment rose sharply in Germany in 1994 even though the country pulled out of recession, the Federal Labor Office said Tuesday.

The average number of unemployed workers in Western Germany rose to 2,556 million last year from 2,270 million in 1993. The jobless rate increased to 8.2 percent from 7.3 percent in 1993.

In Eastern Germany, average unemployment fell slightly to 1,142 million but the unemployment rate edged up to 15.2 percent from 15.1 percent the previous year.

Economists said 1995 was unlikely to bring much cheer because German companies were now lean after cutting jobs during the recession.

"We expect only a gentle decline in the number of unemployed as the year progresses as many employers will be feeling the benefit of more flexible working practices," a Kleinwort Benson Research report from London said.

The Labor Office also released jobless data for December.

ber than showed seasonally adjusted unemployment in Western Germany rising.

The unemployment rate rose 8.2 percent from 7.9 percent in November, while in Eastern Germany, it rose to 13.5 percent from 13.0 percent.

The head of the Labor Office, Bernhard Jagoda, said the arrival of winter was responsible for much of the increase, and he believed the stabilization of Germany's labor market was largely on track.

Inflation figures released Monday showed Western Germany had a 3.0 percent increase in the cost of living in 1994, down from a 4.2 percent increase in 1993.

Economists said 1995 was likely to repeat 1994's performance this year, but they added that inflation seemed likely to remain under control.

Darren Williams, an analyst at Merrill Lynch & Co. in London, said he expected retail price inflation to finish 1995 at around 2.2 percent on the year.

The Economy Ministry said low inflation had helped economic recovery by increasing household consumption as well as exports. They said private consumption would remain slack, while capital investment would gradually increase.

(Reuters, AP)

Minimal French Inflation

French inflation ended 1994 at its lowest level in nearly 40

years, with consumer prices in December rising between 1.6 percent and 1.7 percent from a year earlier, Bloomberg Business News reported from Paris.

In December 1993, the annual inflation rate was 2.1 percent. The data were released by the National Statistics Institute.

Economists said France was not likely to repeat 1994's performance this year, but they added that inflation seemed likely to remain under control.

Darren Williams, an analyst at Merrill Lynch & Co. in London, said he expected retail price inflation to finish 1995 at around 2.2 percent on the year.

The Economy Ministry said low inflation had helped economic recovery by increasing household consumption as well as exports. They said private consumption would remain slack, while capital investment would gradually increase.

(Reuters, AP)

Portugal Banking To Be Centered In Three Firms

Reuters

LISBON — The Portuguese government is likely to approve two major takeover bids that would lead to 70 percent of Portugal's banking sector coming under the control of three banking groups, analysts said on Tuesday.

On Monday, Banco Comercial Português announced a 300 billion escudo (\$1.87 billion) bid to buy Banco Português do Atlântico, the country's second-largest bank.

Portugal's richest man, Antonio Champalimaud, agreed on Dec. 29 to buy 50 percent of Portugal's third-largest bank, Banco Totta & Açores, from Banco Español de Crédito SA of Spain for 153 billion escudos.

If approved, the deals would transform Portugal's banking sector, leaving three of the country's 40-plus banks controlling about 70 percent of assets in the sector. The other big player would be the state-run Caixa Geral de Depósitos SA, Portugal's largest bank.

Analysts said the center-right government had little option but to approve Mr. Champalimaud's acquisition of Banco Totta and Banco Comercial's second attempt to control Banco Português do Atlântico in six months. Mr. Champalimaud has made his purchase of Banco Totta conditional on an exemption from having to launch a full bid for the bank.

Some analysts said the government might pass a special decree to grant this on the grounds that Mr. Champalimaud would be returning the recently privatized bank to Portuguese control. The government, accusing Banesto of circumventing legal limits on foreign ownership of the bank, had put pressure on the Spanish bank to sell Banco Totta for more than a year.

"The government will go to the elections smelling of roses once it shows it is not an anti-marketeer," said one equities researcher at a Lisbon brokerage, referring to the elections to be held in October.

Finance Minister Eduardo Catroga's decision to veto Banco Comercial's first bid for 40 percent of Banco Português do Atlântico in September was widely criticized in the financial community and the local media.

"If Portugal is not a banana republic, Mr. Catroga will have to say 'yes' to the bid," the Lisbon daily *Publico* said in an editorial on Tuesday.

"A veto in both cases would have an intolerable political cost for the government," agreed Antonio Pérez Metelo, the economics editor of the privately owned SIC television channel. He said Jorge Jardim Gonçalves, the banker at the helm of Banco Comercial, had deliberately launched his bank's latest bid for Banco Português do Atlântico on the heels of favorable local reaction to Mr. Champalimaud's offer for Banco Totta, to put maximum pressure on the government to approve both deals.

JAPAN: Tough Times for Brokers

Continued from Page 11

tors. A series of fraud, market manipulation and insider-trading scandals over the past few years undermined investors' faith in the market.

On Tuesday, turnover increased to 180 million shares, up from 128 million on Monday, as the Nikkei index rose 56.53 points, to 19,501.45. But volumes remain pathetically

low. Most brokerage houses need more than double this level to break even.

Average daily turnover last year was 328 million shares — a far cry from the peak of just over 1 billion shares in 1988.

With trading so stagnant, all but two of 20 Japanese brokers listed on the first section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange are about to enter their fifth straight year of pretax losses.

Ms. Ogawa said Nomura and Daiwa are the only houses likely to post profits.

Many, such as Sanyo Securities Co., are the victims of overspending, having built giant trading rooms and acquired expensive artwork just as the economic bubble was about to burst in the late 1980s. All suffer from trying to be full-service brokers in a crowded field.

While VIAG owns Germany's largest private fiber-optic cable network and is one of the coun-

EU Rejects U.S. Threat On Bananas

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — The European Commission said Tuesday that it could not accept proposed U.S. sanctions against Europe involving a banana trade dispute because they would violate World Trade Organization rules.

The European banana policy is implemented in full conformity with our international obligations, notably those based on the WTO, Sir Leon Brittan, the commissioner for trade, wrote in a letter to the U.S. trade representative, Mickey Kantor.

African, Caribbean and Pacific countries belonging to the Lome Convention with the EU last month obtained a waiver from the rules of the world trade agreement.

Mr. Brittan was responding to comments Mr. Kantor made Monday, when he said the EU's banana-import rules favored fruit from former European colonies over that from Latin America, costing U.S. banana marketing companies hundreds of millions of dollars. Mr. Kantor called for suggestions from the U.S. public on a response to the EU's policy, "including possible trade retaliation."

Europe's car market expanded by 10.1 percent in December in terms of registrations from the same month a year earlier.

Carimonte said it may join Credito Italiano SpA in a bid to increase a 2.8 trillion lire (\$1.7 billion) takeover offer for Credito Romagnolo SpA. Carimonte was formed by the 1991 merger of Banca del Monte di Bologna and Cassa Risparmio de Modena.

Northern Electric PLC said Trafalgar House PLC was trying to buy the British utility too cheaply and urged the government and investors to reject Trafalgar's bid of £1.2 billion (\$1.86 billion).

France may have to pay 25 billion to 31 billion francs (\$4.65 to \$5.76 billion) this year in a second rescue plan for the troubled state-owned bank Crédit Lyonnais SA, according to the business daily *La Tribune Desfosses*. The government injected 20 billion francs last year to bail out the bank.

(Reuters, AFP, Bloomberg)

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
2300	3300	2200
2200	3200	2100
2100	3100	2000
2000	3000	1900
1900	2900	1800
1800	2800	1700
1700	2700	1600
1600	2600	1500
1500	2500	1400
1400	2400	1300
1300	2300	1200
1200	2200	1100
1100	2100	1000
1000	2000	900
900	1900	800
800	1800	700
700	1700	600
600	1600	500
500	1500	400
400	1400	300
300	1300	200
200	1200	100
100	1100	80
80	1000	60
60	900	50
50	800	40
40	700	30
30	600	20
20	500	10
10	400	10
10	300	10
10	200	10
10	100	10
10	0	0

Sources: Reuters, AFP
International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

• The European Commission will block a state bailout for Spain's airline Iberia unless it can prove its losses are due to circumstances beyond its control.

• Britain said it would sell its remaining stake of 40 percent in Power Generation Co. and National Power PLC, the country's two leading electricity producers.

• Europe's car market expanded by 10.1 percent in December in terms of registrations from the same month a year earlier.

• Carimonte said it may join Credito Italiano SpA in a bid to increase a 2.8 trillion lire (\$1.7 billion) takeover offer for Credito Romagnolo SpA. Carimonte was formed by the 1991 merger of Banca del Monte di Bologna and Cassa Risparmio de Modena.

• Northern Electric PLC said Trafalgar House PLC was trying to buy the British utility too cheaply and urged the government and investors to reject Trafalgar's bid of £1.2 billion (\$1.86 billion).

• France may have to pay 25 billion to 31 billion francs (\$4.65 to \$5.76 billion) this year in a second rescue plan for the troubled state-owned bank Crédit Lyonnais SA, according to the business daily *La Tribune Desfosses*. The government injected 20 billion francs last year to bail out the bank.

(Reuters, AFP, Bloomberg)

TELEKOM: U.K. and Canada Firms Enter Germany

Continued from Page 11

"BT has the most experience of any PTT in Europe operating in a tough competitive environment," he said.

British Telecommunications

was privatized 10 years ago and has since risen to become the world's fifth-largest player in telecommunications services.

By joining forces with MCI and VIAG, it aims to be one of the three or four "mega-alliances" that are expected to survive by the end of the decade.

BT said it would initially invest 1.5 billion DM to acquire a 37.5 percent stake in VIAG InterKomm, which will be based in Munich. VIAG will have an equal share, with the remaining 25 percent reserved for German financial partners.

While VIAG owns Germany's largest private fiber-optic cable network and is one of the coun-

try's 10 biggest companies, it is a relative newcomer to the telecommunications business. Analysts said that was one of the features that made it attractive to British Telecommunications.

"BT is quite a dominant company," said Mr. Lee. "It likes to have a reasonable degree of control and perhaps felt it would be able to have a more important role in a relationship with VIAG than with a partner that is more established."

The Daimler-Northern Telecom alliance, on the other hand, is planned as a 50-50 venture.

With Tuesday's announcements, BT and Northern Telecom join a melee that already includes such German contenders as VEBA AG, Thyssen AG and an alliance of RWE AG, Mannesmann AG and Deutsche Bank AG, each of which has announced plans to be a major player in telecommunications.

HUNGARY

INVITATION TO TENDER

Air Traffic and Airport Administration and Komplex Trading Company Ltd.

IMPLEMENTATION OF SEMIAUTOMATIC FLIGHT INSPECTION SYSTEM

In the name of the Air Traffic and Airport Administration of the Ministry of Transport, Communication and Water Management of the Republic of Hungary, the KOMPLEX Trading Company Ltd. invites bids for the supply, installation and commissioning of the Semiautomatic Flight Inspection System of landing navigation, communication and radar systems for Budapest-Ferhegy Airport.

The tender is open, under the some conditions, to all firms (natural persons or corporate bodies).

The complete tender documents will be available starting 9th January 1995 at:

KOMPLEX Trading Company Ltd., H-1807 Budapest VI.

Andrássy ut 10.

Hungary

(Attention: Dr. Novák Lajosné, Head of Department)

Telephone: (36-1) 132-0592

Fax: (36-1) 131-6527

Telex: 22-5957

The tender documents may be consulted on the premises of the KOMPLEX Trading Company Ltd. between 09:00 and 14:00 on workdays and purchased against payment of a non-refundable amount of USD 1,000 (or, in case of Hungarian companies, converted at the current official exchange rate). Payments must be made either in cash or in the KOMPLEX Trading Co. Ltd.'s account no. 219-98564/0100-100913-001 at the Unicredit Bank R.T. Budapest.

Bids, in English and accompanied by a bid security for 5 percent of the bid amount, shall be forwarded to the KOMPLEX Trading Company Ltd. at the above mentioned address before 13:00 on March 9th, 1995, when the tenders will be opened by the tender board.

The tender results will be made public on March 31st, 1995.

CURRENCY AND CAPITAL MARKET SERVICES

SABEX FUTURES LIMITED

China Threatens U.S. Carmakers In Trade Dispute

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — China gave its clearest warning yet to the Big Three U.S. carmakers Tuesday that any move by Washington to impose sanctions over copyright violations would derail plans to allow them access to this vast potential market.

The official China Daily said General Motors Corp., Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp. would "see major setbacks if the trade conflict eventually occurs," and noted that all three were negotiating big deals in China.

Optus and Packer Relaunch Plan To Wire Australia

Bloomberg Business News

SYDNEY — Optus Communications Pty., Continental Cablevision Inc. of the United States and Kerry Packer, the Australian financier, said Tuesday they revived their plan to develop a cable system worth 3 billion Australian dollars (\$2.29 billion) to provide pay television and local-phone services.

The announcement comes less than two months after Mr. Packer's Publishing & Broadcasting Ltd. abandoned a similar plan involving Optus, Continental and Seven Network of Australia.

Mr. Packer holds 5 percent of the revamped venture, although he has options to raise that stake to as much as 20 percent. Mr. Packer held 20 percent of the earlier venture.

"Packer appears to be hedging his bets somewhat," said Bob Peters, media analyst at ANZ Capital Court. The regrouping follows clarification last month of government policy that lets cable operators negotiate access to their network on commercial terms rather than having the government set the criteria.

NASDAQ

Tuesday's 4 p.m.
This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Stk	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Stk	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Stk
181/2 B1G AACON	19	255	14	13%	14	14	1000	201/2 B1G Encore B	26	350	187	187/2	15/2	14	1000	229/2 Karmet	27	462	27	265	26	14	1000
30/2 B1G AACON	19	255	14	13%	14	14	1000	231/2 B1G Encore C	26	350	187	187/2	15/2	14	1000	232/2 Karmet	27	462	27	265	26	14	1000
30/2 B1G AACON	19	255	14	13%	14	14	1000	233/2 B1G Encore D	26	350	187	187/2	15/2	14	1000	234/2 Karmet	27	462	27	265	26	14	1000
30/2 B1G AACON	19	255	14	13%	14	14	1000	235/2 B1G Encore E	26	350	187	187/2	15/2	14	1000	236/2 Karmet	27	462	27	265	26	14	1000
30/2 B1G AACON	19	255	14	13%	14	14	1000	237/2 B1G Encore F	26	350	187	187/2	15/2	14	1000	238/2 Karmet	27	462	27	265	26	14	1000
30/2 B1G AACON	19	255	14	13%	14	14	1000	239/2 B1G Encore G	26	350	187	187/2	15/2	14	1000	240/2 Karmet	27	462	27	265	26	14	1000
30/2 B1G AACON	19	255	14	13%	14	14	1000	241/2 B1G Encore H	26	350	187	187/2	15/2	14	1000	242/2 Karmet	27	462	27	265	26	14	1000
30/2 B1G AACON	19	255	14	13%	14	14	1000	243/2 B1G Encore I	26	350	187	187/2	15/2	14	1000	244/2 Karmet	27	462	27	265	26	14	1000
30/2 B1G AACON	19	255	14	13%	14	14	1000	245/2 B1G Encore J	26	350	187	187/2	15/2	14	1000	246/2 Karmet	27	462	27	265	26	14	1000
30/2 B1G AACON	19	255	14	13%	14	14	1000	247/2 B1G Encore K	26	350	187	187/2	15/2	14	1000	248/2 Karmet	27	462	27	265	26	14	1000
30/2 B1G AACON	19	255	14	13%	14	14	1000	249/2 B1G Encore L	26	350	187	187/2	15/2	14	1000	250/2 Karmet	27	462	27	265	26	14	1000
30/2 B1G AACON	19	255	14	13%	14	14	1000	251/2 B1G Encore M	26	350	187	187/2	15/2	14	1000	252/2 Karmet	27	462	27	265	26	14	1000
30/2 B1G AACON	19	255	14	13%	14	14	1000	253/2 B1G Encore N	26	350	187	187/2	15/2	14	1000	254/2 Karmet	27	462	27	265	26	14	1000
30/2 B1G AACON	19	255	14	13%	14	14	1000	255/2 B1G Encore O	26	350	187	187/2	15/2	14	1000	256/2 Karmet	27	462	27	265	26	14	1000
30/2 B1G AACON	19	255	14	13%	14	14	1000	257/2 B1G Encore P	26	350	187	187/2	15/2	14	1000	258/2 Karmet	27	462	27	265	26	14	1000
30/2 B1G AACON	19	255	14	13%	14	14	1000	259/2 B1G Encore Q	26	350	187	187/2	15/2	14	1000	260/2 Karmet	27	462	27	265	26	14	1000
30/2 B1G AACON	19	255	14	13%	14	14	1000	261/2 B1G Encore R	26	350	187	187/2	15/2	14	1000	262/2 Karmet	27	462	27	265	26	14	1000
30/2 B1G AACON	19	255	14	13%	14	14	1000	263/2 B1G Encore S	26	350	187	187/2	15/2	14	1000	264/2 Karmet	27	462	27	265	26	14	1000
30/2 B1G AACON	19	255	14	13%	14	14	1000	265/2 B1G Encore T	26	350	187	187/2	15/2	14	1000	266/2 Karmet	27	462	27	265	26	14	1000
30/2 B1G AACON	19	255	14	13%	14	14	1000	267/2 B1G Encore U	26	350	187	187/2	15/2	14	1000	268/2 Karmet	27	462	27	265	26	14	1000
30/2 B1G AACON	19	255	14	13%	14	14	1000	269/2 B1G Encore V	26	350	187	187/2	15/2	14	1000	270/2 Karmet	27	462	27	265	26	14	1000
30/2 B1G AACON	19	255	14	13%	14	14	1000	271/2 B1G Encore W	26	350	187	187/2	15/2	14	1000	272/2 Karmet	27	462	27	265	26	14	1000
30/2 B1G AACON	19	255	14	13%	14	14	1000	273/2 B1G Encore X	26	350	187	187/2	15/2	14	1000	274/2 Karmet	27	462	27	265	26	14	1000
30/2 B1G AACON	19	255	14	13%	14	14	1000	275/2 B1G Encore Y	26	350	187	187/2	15/2	14	1000	276/2 Karmet	27	462	27	265	26	14	1000
30/2 B1G AACON	19	255	14	13%	14	14	1000	277/2 B1G Encore Z	26	350	187	187/2	15/2	14	1000	278/2 Karmet	27	462	27	265	26	14	1000
30/2 B1G AACON	19	255	14	13%	14	14	1000	279/2 B1G Encore AA	26	350	187	187/2	15/2	14	1000	280/2 Karmet	27	462	27	265	26	14	1000
30/2 B1G AACON	19	255	14	13%	14	14	1000	281/2 B1G Encore BB	26	350	187	187/2	15/2	14	1000	282/2 Karmet	27	462	27	265	26	14	1000
30/2 B1G AACON	19	255	14	13%	14	14	1000	283/2 B1G Encore CC	26	350	187	187/2	15/2	14	1000	284/2 Karmet	27	462	27	265	26	14	1000
30/2 B1G AACON	19	255	14	13%	14	14	1000	285/2 B1G Encore DD	26	350	187	187/2	15/2	14	1000	286/2 Karmet	27	462	27	265	26	14	1000
30/2 B1G AACON	19	255	14	13%	14	14	1000	287/2 B1G Encore EE	26	350	187	187/2	15/2	14	1000	288/2 Karmet	27	462	27	265	26	14	1000
30/2 B1G AACON	19	255	14	13%	14	14	1000	289															

SPORTS

Record Number Of Votes Puts Schmidt in Hall

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PHILADELPHIA — For 18 years, Michael Jack Schmidt of the Philadelphia Phillies set standards in power and defensive prowess at third base while seeking perfection.

The introspective and erudite Schmidt may never have reached that unattainable plateau in his mind, but on Monday night he achieved something no other major league baseball player ever had: election to the Hall of Fame with the largest number of votes ever cast for one player.

Schmidt, winner of three National League most valuable player awards, eight home-run titles and 10 Gold Gloves, was elected in his first year of eligibility by the Baseball Writers Association of America. Of the record 460 ballots cast in the largest election in association history, Schmidt was named on 444.

That exceeded the previous best by a Hall of Famer, set last year by Schmidt's former teammate, pitcher Steve Carlton, who was named on 436 of 455 ballots.

Schmidt, who learned of his election early Monday evening, then met with the reporters at Veterans Stadium, the site of many of his greatest feats, and declined to delve into what he called "the politics" of baseball. Instead, he talked of those who influenced his career, including Pete Rose, the fun he had and the acclamation that is now coming to the man many consider the greatest to ever play third base.

"That's quite a compliment and I'm always thankful to have my name in that light," Schmidt said. "I'm quite comfortable being there with Brooks," he added, referring to Baltimore's Brooks Robinson, the other third baseman who redefined the position and who preceded Schmidt to the Hall of Fame. But, Schmidt admitted, the title of greatest "does take your breath away."

Schmidt received 96.52 percent of the vote, which ranks fourth on the list of near-unanimity, behind Tom Seaver (98.84 percent, in 1992), Ty Cobb (98.23, 1936) and Henry Aaron (97.83, 1982).

Schmidt was the only player to receive the 75 percent, or 345 votes, required for election this year. Phil Niekro, the Braves' knuckleball pitcher who won 318 major league games, finished second, with 286 votes (62.17 percent). The Dodgers' Don Sutton, a 324-game winner, was third with 264 votes (57.39 percent). Tony Perez, the power-hitting Cincinnati standout at first base, was the only other player named on more than half the ballots, with 259 votes (56.30 percent).

Schmidt, who often labored somewhat in the shadows of Carlton and another teammate, the flamboyant Rose, also labored under the weight of his own expectations.

"I sometimes have probably taken things too seriously in my life, but that's my nature," Schmidt said. "Looking back, what do you say — 'I wish I had done it

NHL Owners Reject Contract, but Plan 'Final' Offer



Commissioner Gary Bettman entering the talks, which continued 29 hours later.

different? Maybe I wouldn't have been here if I would have had more fun. I would have liked to have been more like McGraw, but I'm just me."

Schmidt said that Rose, whom he credits with making the difference between the great Phillies teams of the late 1970s and the World Series winner in 1980, deserves to be in Cooperstown, too.

Rose, baseball's hit leader, continues to serve a lifetime ban from the sport, which precludes his induction into the hall. The ban was ordered by a former commissioner, A. Bartlett Giamatti, in 1989 after Rose was accused of betting on baseball games.

"He's served his time," said Schmidt. "He's been in exile, if you will, long enough. It's time for Pete."

He said he will honor Rose when he is inducted into the July 30.

"I plan on having that No. 14 somewhere on my lapel or something," he said. "I'm willing to talk a little about Pete each and every place I go as I get closer."

induction "because of what he meant in my career."

Schmidt, a 12-time All-Star, led the National League a record eight times in home runs. His 509 home runs are a record for third basemen. Overall, he hit 548 home runs, seventh on the career list. Only Babe Ruth, Harmon Killebrew, Jimmie Foxx and Mickey Mantle reached 500 in fewer at-bats. Schmidt drove in 1,595 runs, leading the league in four seasons.

Only one third baseman won more Gold Gloves than Schmidt's 10: Robinson, with 16. Only one other batter, Henry Aaron of the Braves, completed more seasons, 15, with 30 or more home runs than Schmidt, who did it 13 times.

Schmidt's accomplishments mirrored the success of the Phillies' teams of the mid-1970s and early '80s. He was a fixture throughout that era in which the Phillies ended one of sports' longest runs of futility by winning the 1980 World Series, the only Series they have ever won. Schmidt, who hit .381 with two home runs and seven runs batted in, was the MVP of that Series.

"He's served his time," said Schmidt. "He's been in exile, if you will, long enough. It's time for Pete."

He said he will honor Rose when he is inducted into the July 30.

"I plan on having that No. 14 somewhere on my lapel or something," he said. "I'm willing to talk a little about Pete each and every place I go as I get closer."

Defendant's Statement Tells of Jordan Murder

The Associated Press

LUMBERTON, North Carolina — Despite pleading in no uncertain terms, Larry Martin Demery earlier told police he played a role in the death of James Jordan, the father of former NBA star Michael Jordan, in 1993.

Demery's statement was read at a hearing Monday in Robeson County Superior Court, where his attorneys sought to have the statement thrown out as evidence. The lawyers contend their client was threatened and harassed into making the statement.

Demery, 19, and Daniel Andre Green, 20, are charged with capital murder, armed robbery and conspiracy to commit armed robbery in the July 1993 slaying of James Jordan. The statement was made Aug. 15, 1993, before Demery was arrested.

"Daniel said he was going to go get the Lexus, pull his gun out, get into the car and make the person inside drive to the bridge," according to the statement read

by an agent of the State Bureau of Investigation, Barry Lea. "I asked Daniel what were we going to do with the driver. Daniel said we were going to tape him up and put him out of the road."

Later, according to the statement, Green drove the Lexus to the meeting place and Demery said he saw a man's body in the passenger seat.

"I asked Daniel what happened," the statement said. "Daniel told me when he started toward the car, the driver started to wake up. Daniel then told me, he, Daniel, just shot him. I asked him why and Daniel said he was waking up. Daniel said something about the driver seeing his face."

The judge was expected to rule Tuesday on whether the statement will remain in the case.

Green's attorneys also have filed a motion to suppress their client's statement to police, and will be heard after Demery's motions are heard.

Hugh Rogers, a defense attorney, said having the statement read in open court wouldn't necessarily hurt his client. The statement hasn't been heard by a jury and could be challenged during a trial if Judge Gregory Weeks refuses to throw it out.

Demery's statement said he and Green drove around in the Lexus with Jordan's body in the front passenger seat for several hours as they tried to dispose of it. They wanted to dump it in the Rowland sewage treatment plant, but couldn't get in, so they dropped it in a creek in South Carolina.

The defense lawyers lost an attempt to subpoena a newspaper reporter who interviewed Demery on the telephone and a television reporter who aired some of the taped interview. The judge agreed with a news media attorney that reporters shouldn't be called to testify unless it was critical to a case.

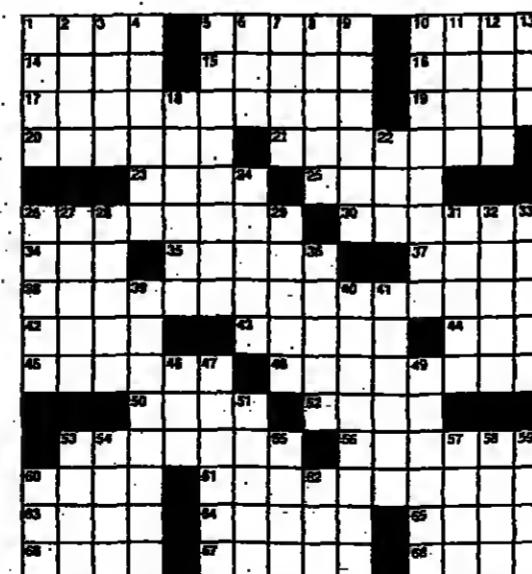
In the interview, Demery gave information consistent with the police statement.

CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1 Event for Cinderella
5 Rewind function
10 Grow tiresome

14 Lily plant
18 Claw
19 Gold Desert sites
21 Hallowed
23 Women's magazine
25 Innuendo
26 Nautical pulley
30 Hard, glossy finish
34 Mill, training site
35 Strip of equipment
37 Southern Filipino
38 Practical Joker's items
42 Actress Albright
43 Triangular item
44 Co. in Cen
45 Absorb
46 Very hot day
50 Punishes in an old way
52 Folk dance
53 Earthly
55 Single shot, perhaps
56 One of the Beach Boys
59 1959 Day: Hudson Rm
60 Double curve
64 Bid one — (depart)
65 Ashtabula abuts it
66 Prohibits
67 Ferment
68 1860's Southerners

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10. **NEMESIS SAGAN**
11. **DEGLAD NEATH**
12. **LATIMES CLOUDED**
13. **ARITON WATERMALL**
14. **SEDAH APORT LIRA**
15. **EDEINS TDRITS LETS**

1. **Save**

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — National Hockey League owners voted to reject the latest contract proposal during a rancorous conference call on Tuesday and said they would submit a revised "final" offer "in an effort to save the season."

One owner said Commissioner Gary Bettman was getting input from each owner as well as the union head, Bob Goodenow, before submitting a revised proposal back to the Board of Governors on Tuesday night.

The owners rejected the contract on Tuesday by a 14-12 vote.

One general manager told employees that "one way or another" the 102-day lockout would end on Tuesday night. The league could become the first major professional sport to lose an entire season to a labor dispute.

Hope grew as management's noon deadline was allowed to pass and owners discussed the latest proposal among themselves, but some owners were disappointed with the contract Bettman brought them. Free agency was an especially contentious subject, according to several sources.

"There's a lot of issues that have developed into very substantial controversy

among the clubs of the league," said the Toronto Maple Leaf general manager, Cliff Fletcher. "There's going to have to be a resolution of those before we can go forward."

Voices often were raised and tempers often flared during the two-and-a-half-hour conference call, one owner said, adding that Bettman was often put in the position of defending his actions.

Employees from teams around the league noted that several owners seemed "intense," "agitated" or "uptight" during the call.

"It was a very passionate conference call," said the Boston Bruins' assistant general manager, Mike O'Connell. "Strong feelings were expressed on both sides. It was eye-opener for myself."

Goodenow was conducting a conference call with player representatives within a few minutes after the owners' rejection.

The owners had extended their deadline past noon "in an effort to save the season," according to a league statement.

Most of the issues — including salary arbitration, rookie salary cap and right to reenter the contract — apparently were resolved during the more than 20 hours of talks, leaving free agency as the main trouble spot.

A player representative said that the proposed agreement included a draft age of 30, a sliding free-agency scale from 32 to 30 years of age and a one-time \$300,000 lump sum of retroactive pay to each team.

The Edmonton Oilers' owner, Peter Pocklington, said before the conference call that there could be a problem with unrestricted free agency dropping to 30.

"If that's the case, we will have a heated war on the telephone," Pocklington told Canadian Press. "We don't have a chance if it's 30."

The agreement is also believed to include a reopener clause that would allow the league to renegotiate with the union before the 30-year-old plateau is reached.

Owners last proposed that players become unrestricted free agents at age 32; the union wanted it to 30.

At one point early Tuesday, negotiations hit a snag when Bettman pulled back some earlier concessions in an attempt to get the players to budge on the age requirement.

Bettman's move caused the talks to lose their momentum. The NHL then began working the telephones, with vice president Jeff Pash calling player agents, asking them to apply pressure on Goodenow to get things back on track.

Cowboys Swagging While Limping

By Mike Freeman

New York Times Service

IRVING, Texas — Listen to Alvin Harper, one of the Dallas Cowboys' wide receivers, talking about Deion Sanders, the most talented cornerback in the National Football League.

"Basically I don't think about him at all," he said. "He's a great cornerback but he's even great cornerbacks get beat. This is the NFL. Everyone gets beat on this level. He's not invulnerable. He will get beat. Either I will beat him or Michael will beat him."

Michael, of course, is his teammate and fellow Pro Bowler Michael Irvin.

Listen to safety James Washington, the monopod-wielding tough guy, who had a few words of wisdom for Steve Young, the San Francisco quarterback who likes to run naked bootlegs.

"If Young wants to act like a running back, then we're going to treat him like a running back," he said. "If they want to sacrifice him like that, it would be the last time. They would do it once. That's all."

What's going on here? The Dallas Cowboys are going to Candlestick Park as underdogs in the National Football Conference title game Sunday. They are beat up; their star running back, Emmitt Smith, is listed as questionable after pulling his left hamstring in the 35-9 playoff rout of

the Green Bay Packers. And not only are the Cowboys playing the team with the best record in the league but they also are fighting history. No team has ever won three straight Super Bowls.

So why are the Cowboys so cocky?

"Not cocky," said Washington. "Confident. We respect the 49ers but we don't fear them."

Indeed, if there is a team that has a right to be confident despite facing such odds, it is the Cowboys. They have gone through considerable adversity before and still have won two consecutive Super Bowls.

So when they face the possibility that Smith won't play with reassuring calm and even smugness, it is because they have survived such situations. In fact, this team has prospered under them.

"We will be a confident football team," declared Barry Switzer, who has proven to be an excellent head coach, "whether we play with Emmitt or not."

Ah, will Emmitt run? That is the question. Switzer said that the swelling in Smith's hamstring isn't nearly as bad as it was when he pulled it last month. Still, as Switzer pointed out Monday, playing with a sore shoulder is one thing but you "can't play with an injury to your wheels."

Switzer said he wasn't optimistic about Smith playing, but both Smith and Switzer are capable of putting on Emmy-type performances so it is difficult to know how sincere Switzer is. Chances are, if Smith can walk, he will play.

The question then becomes how long will he play. Smith, who got treatment on the hamstring both late Sunday night and Monday, refused to speak with the media.

How important is Smith? The last six times he either didn't play or carried the ball six times or less, the Cowboys lost.

Smith is the biggest story when it comes to Dallas injuries, but certainly the team over all is pretty sore. There are offensive tackles Mark Tuinei (lower back strain) and Larry Allen (sprained left ankle), Harper (strained left quadriceps), guard Nate Newton (left calf strain, right dislocated big toe), wide receiver/kick returner Kevin Williams (right ankle sprain) and corner Kevin Smith (concussion). All are probable.

The 49ers, meanwhile, are as healthy as they have been all season.

But the talk in the Dallas locker room focused as much on the 49ers as it did on Smith. The

